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Andorra ... 8.50 F. Iran ... 115 Rials Oman ... 1 000 Rials
Austria ... 25 S. Israel ... NIS 4.50 Poland ... 15 000 Zl.
Bahrain ... 0.800 Din Italy ... 2,200 Lire Portugal ... 185 Esc.
Belgium ... 55 B.Fr Jordan ... 1 JD Qatar ... 6.00 Rials
Cyprus ... C.£ 1.00 Kenya ... Shs. 45 Rep. of Ireland 90 P
Czechoslovakia35 Kr Kuwait ... 500 Fils Saudi Arabia 8.00 R
Denmark 12.00 D.Kr Lebanon ... U.S.$1.10 Spain ... 175 Ptas.
Egypt ... E.P 4.000 Libya ... L.Din. 0.60 Sweden ... 11.00 S.Kr
Finland ... 10.00 F.M. Luxembourg 55 L.Fr Switzerland2.80 S.Fr
France ... 8.50 F. Madeira ... 185 Esc. Tunisia ... 1.000 Din
Germany ... 3.00 D.M. Morocco ... 11.00 Dh Turkey ... T.L. 5,000
Great Britain ... £0.75 Netherlands ... 3.25 Fl. U.A.E. ... 2.50 Dirh.
Greece ... 200 Dr. Norway ... 12.00 N.Kr U.S.S.R. ... U.S.$2.00
Hungary ... 115 Ft. Nigeria ... 18.00 Naira U.S. Mil (Eur) ... $1.00
Yugoslavia ... 23 NC

Revolt Of Kurds Collapses In Iraq

Rebels Trek North As Army Retakes Last Stronghold

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — Tens of thousands of Kurdish civilians were reported fleeing vengeance from the Iraqi Army on Wednesday as their month-old revolt collapsed and a mass exodus began by truck, car, cart and mule from Kurdish cities to the mountains, according to reports from journalists in northern Iraq and officials in neighboring countries.

Some estimates of the number of Kurds trudging northward to uncertain destinies in the mountains ran to the hundreds of thousands, with 20,000 vehicles blocking roads leading to the Iranian frontier.

Many pleaded for international help against Iraqi troops, whom they accused of strafing lines of fugitives and killing them with phosphorous bombs.

If the exodus was as massive as reported, it would represent the biggest forced mass migration of Kurds in decades. But there was no immediate means of confirming the figures.

Iraqi forces said Wednesday that they had recaptured the last northern town in rebel hands, As Sulaimaniya, completing a five-day push to crush resistance right up to the northern borders. As Sulaimaniya was the first northern town to fall to the Kurds at the start of the revolt.

But while the official Iraqi press agency, INA, spoke of jubilant townspeople receiving "our soldiers with cries of joy and cheers for the Iraqi President Saddam Hussein" in As Sulaimaniya, foreign reporters taken to the other recaptured northern towns, Arbil and D'hok, described them as deserted, with corpses in the streets.

In Paris, the secretary of state for humanitarian affairs, Bernard Kouchner, said he feared a "colossal number of deaths."

In the northern Iraqi town of Diana, 40 kilometers (25 miles) from the Iranian border, an Associated Press correspondent quoted unidentified relief workers as calling the situation "a catastrophe in the making" with hospitals overflowing, no medicines in the region and many dying of hunger and exposure.

"The refugees formed a solid column of more than 60 miles stretching from the outskirts of Arbil along twisting roads into the mountains as far as Diana," the AP report said. "They were packed tightly into all manner of vehicles, some riding in carts, still others on mules. Whole families trudged on foot, carrying whatever they could. Chil-

See IRAQ, Page 2



Agence France-Presse
Kurds being stopped by police outside the Iraqi Embassy in Brussels on Wednesday. A group occupied the building for about five hours.

UN Approves Cease-Fire, Will Seek Reparations And Destruction of Arms

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Security Council approved a Gulf cease-fire resolution on Wednesday that if accepted by Iraq would strip it of weapons of mass destruction, impound part of its oil revenues to pay reparations and pave the way for the withdrawal of allied occupation troops.

The resolution was approved by a vote of 12 to 1, with Cuba voting against it. Yemen and Ecuador abstained.

"As soon as Iraq accepts the provisions of the resolution, a formal cease-fire takes effect," Thomas R. Pickering, the United States representative, told the council immediately after the vote.

A provisional cease-fire has prevailed on the battlefield since the ground war ended in late February.

"This resolution is tough but it is fair," Mr. Pickering said.

The resolution, the 14th adopted since Iraq's invasion in August, requires Baghdad to cooperate with the International Red Cross in the repatriation of Kuwaitis and other missing foreigners and to pledge not to support international terrorism or allow terrorist organizations to operate on its territory.

Iraq's UN representative, Abdul Amir Anbari, had called the resolution "very bad" and "unfair," but did not indicate that Iraq would refuse to comply with it. Under pressure, Baghdad accepted all previous council resolutions.

If President Saddam Hussein of Iraq rejects the resolution approved Wednesday, the UN-imposed embargo on trade with Iraq would continue. The embargo was ordered shortly after Iraq seized Kuwait on Aug. 2.

Allied forces could remain in southern Iraq, with the possibility of renewed hostilities.

Kuwait's UN delegate, Mohammed Abulhasan, said Tuesday that Mr. Hussein should accept the resolution "if he wants to save his people from further catastrophe."

Mr. Anbari, speaking before the vote, criticized the destruction done to his country during the Gulf war.

The use of force "has gone beyond the mandate of the Security Council," he said. "America and its allies should bear the full responsibility for their excesses."

"The new world order is the order of the American authority over all the world," he said.

The council's permanent members — the United States, Soviet Union, China, Britain and France — met in advance on the resolution and resisted all but the most minor amendments to the proposed text.

The five nations, which hold veto power, routinely meet in advance to agree on a text before submitting it to the other 10 council members.

The 10 non-permanent members are Austria, Belgium, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Ivory Coast, Romania, Yemen, Zaire and Zimbabwe.

While intervening deeply in Iraqi affairs relating to the invasion and its aftermath, the resolution makes no attempt to dictate who shall rule in Baghdad, leaving Mr. Hussein free to complete his suppression of rebel uprisings.

President François Mitterrand said Wednesday that France would continue to press for UN action to halt Baghdad's repression of its Kurdish population, despite the reluctance of other members of the council to be seen interfering in Iraq's internal affairs.

The president's spokesman, Hubert Vedrine, said Mr. Mitterrand told a cabinet session that "the political and moral authority" of the UN would be badly damaged if the council failed to condemn Baghdad's onslaught against Kurdish rebels and civilians.

"The chief of state believed in particular that the embargo ought to be maintained against the Iraq regime as long as this repression continues," Mr. Vedrine said.

On Tuesday, France sought council support for a resolution demanding an end to the Iraqi massacres of Kurds and calling for peace talks between the warring groups.

It was also announced that France was sending Bernard Kouchner, the secretary of state for humanitarian affairs, to the region with two planeloads of medical aid, food and clothing for the fast-growing number of Kurdish refugees fleeing the Iraqi offensive.

French officials said that Dr. Kouchner would travel first to Ankara and then to Turkey's border with Iraq, but that he would not enter Iraqi territory. The officials said France was also hoping Iran would allow humanitarian aid to pass through its territory into Iraq.

Dr. Kouchner, who founded the relief group Doctors Without Frontiers, has frequently carried out humanitarian missions.

Dr. Kouchner also was one of the first French officials to complain publicly about the West's seeming indifference to the repression of the Kurds.

The Security Council was to turn to the humanitarian aspects of the Iraqi refugee problem after the vote Wednesday. *(Reuters, AP, NYT)*

Kurds and Shiites Flee a Shared Terror

Civilians in Northern Iraq Fear Reprisals in Retreat to Mountains

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

SEMDINLI, Turkey — The Kurdish uprising against President Saddam Hussein has collapsed, dealing the nearly 5 million Iraqi Kurds their worst setback in a century of nationalist struggle and exposing them to what many fear will be brutal reprisals.

As the Kurdish guerrilla forces scatter in disarray, Kurds said they fear that they and their families risk arrest, torture and death at the hands of Mr. Hussein, who appears determined to teach the Kurds yet another terrible lesson.

"They know their inevitable end is near," the official Iraqi press agency, INA, quoted the government newspaper Ath Thawra as saying Tuesday.

This time it is not just the guerrillas and their families who are fleeing, as was largely the case in 1975 when 300,000 Kurds sought refuge in Iran after a failed uprising. Involved now are peasants and professionals, businessmen and other members of the middle class who came out openly for the uprising. They know the consequences of defiling the hundreds of Hussein portraits in Kurdistan, let alone more serious crimes.

Walking across 2,400-meter (8,000-foot) mountains to Turkey are shoeless grandmothers, retired civil servants still in business suits, mothers with babes in arms and an old man brandishing his heart medicine — all fleeing to safety.

A small group of western journalists, including this reporter, traveled with them.

Hundreds of thousands of Kurds are fleeing, attacked by rocket-firing helicopter gunships, pursued by tanks and armored vehicles and pounded by artillery. Kurdish civilians on foot and in vehicles

See KURDS, Page 3

At Southwest Iran Refugee Camp, Food and Shelter for Ex-Enemies

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

HOVEIZA, Iran — Abbas Bossfon stepped on a land mine and lost his left foot in the Iraq-Iran war six years ago. Last week, he turned to the country he had fought asking for safe haven, and was granted refuge.

Terrified by the uprising against President Saddam Hussein in Amara, his hometown, Mr. Bossfon loaded his wife and seven children into the tiny orange taxi he owns and fled to the Prairie of the Liberated refugee camp in Hoveiza in southwestern Iran.

More than 40,000 Iraqi civilians, mostly Shiite Muslims from the south, have fled to the many refugee camps sprinkled throughout this border province, Khuzistan, since the rebellion against Mr. Hussein began just over a month ago.

Iranian officials refused to disclose information about the flow of Iraqi refugees, but a senior Iranian official described the problem as "overwhelming."

The refugees, he said, were draining Iran's reserves of shelter and food. But he stressed that Iran was determined to do what was needed to cope with the influx on its own.

At the Prairie of the Liberated camp, Mr. Bossfon and other refugees interviewed Tuesday in this Arabic-speaking region of Iran said they did not fear coming to the land of a former enemy.

"I feel safe here," Mr. Bossfon said, pointing to the cardboard wrapped with elastic below his ankle, which now serves as his foot. "I never gave it a second thought."

He has had little reason to fear. Iran has welcomed these people with a generosity that has impressed diplomats from Tehran and

See SHIITES, Page 3

Highlights of Resolution

Reuters

Following are the main elements of the resolution for a permanent Gulf war cease-fire:

CEASE-FIRE

- A formal cease-fire comes into effect when Iraq officially accepts the resolution.

BORDERS

- Iraq and Kuwait must respect a disputed 1963 border and the UN must demarcate it.
- The Security Council is to guarantee the frontier "and take as appropriate all necessary measures to that end."

PEACEKEEPERS

- UN military observers are to monitor a demilitarized zone extending 10 kilometers (six miles) into Iraq and 5 kilometers into Kuwait.
- The resolution notes that the deployment of this force allows the allies to remove their troops from Iraq.

WEAPONS

- Iraq must accept unconditionally under international supervision the destruction or removal of all chemical and biological weapons and all ballistic missiles with ranges greater than 150 kilometers and related major parts, repair and production facilities.
- A similar procedure is to be instituted for the removal of material usable in nuclear weapons.
- Iraq is to submit within 15 days after the resolution is adopted a declaration of locations, amounts and types of all the above items and agree to on-site inspection.
- Within 45 days after adoption of the resolution, the UN secretary-general is to set up a commission charged with making on-site inspections and destroying or rendering harmless the weapons. The commission will have another 45 days to carry out the actions.

COMPENSATION

- Iraq is liable for damages, without prejudice to its foreign debts, arising from its invasion of Kuwait.
- A fund is to be created for claims and a commission established to administer it. The fund would receive a percentage of Iraq's oil revenues.

SANCTIONS

- The embargo on foodstuffs is removed and restrictions are eased on supplies for essential civilian needs. The council's sanctions committee may lift the embargo on specific Iraqi exports so it can purchase essential supplies.
- All sanctions on Iraqi exports are to be lifted after the dangerous weapons are removed and the council approves a mechanism for compensation. Iraq's assets abroad would be unfrozen: they are not included in the compensatory fund.
- An arms embargo is maintained, including conventional military equipment, spare parts, technology, personnel or related material for training or technical support services. This embargo is to be reviewed every 120 days.

OTHER PROVISIONS

- Iraq must cooperate with the Red Cross on the repatriation of Kuwaitis and other missing foreigners.

Kiosk

Pan-European Assembly Is Set

MADRID (WP) — Lawmakers from the 34 nations of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe agreed Wednesday to establish a pan-European assembly to help guide a new era of cooperation in East-West relations and fortify the fragile roots of parliamentary democracy in former Communist countries.

In the first gathering of the member states since the Paris conference in November formally ended the Cold War, parliamentary leaders from North America and Europe decided to meet once a year to make recommendations to their governments on security questions, economics, and human rights.

General News

Russia rejected a plan for presidential elections. Page 2.

In Albania, thousands protested killings. Page 2.

Sports

Switzerland and Romania played to a scoreless draw in a European soccer championship qualifying match.

Bo Jackson signed a contract with the White Sox. Page 15.

Business/Finance

The U.S. hinted it wants Japan to restrain car exports. Page 9.

Crossword Page 7.

Dow Close	The Dollar in New York	
2,926.73	DM	1.6785
Down	Pound	1.771
18.32	Yen	137.50
	FF	5.6935

U.S. Is Developing a Nuclear 'Star Wars' Rocket

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In great secrecy, the Pentagon is developing a nuclear-powered rocket for hauling giant weapons and other military payloads into space as part of the "star wars" program.

The goal is to build a special type of nuclear reactor that would power engines far more energetic than any rocket engines now in use, allowing very large and heavy payloads to be lofted high above the Earth.

The program was disclosed by the Federation of American Scientists, a private group based in Washington that has opposed the Strategic Defense Initiative antimissile program and some uses of space reactors. The existence of the secret effort was confirmed in internal government documents obtained by The New York Times.

Henry Cooper, director of the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, as the "star wars" effort is officially known, declined to comment on the program or on the federation's criticisms. "I won't be drawn into a discussion on that," he said in a telephone interview.

The SDI program has long envisioned launching hundreds of large weapons and sensors too heavy for conventional rockets, including massive lasers, particle beams and homing rockets. The operation of some of the lasers would require tons of exotic fuel.

The secret program was started in the 1980s as part of the Pentagon's SDI plan to send armaments into space for the destruction of enemy missiles. The nuclear-powered rocket is still in its early stages, the documents indicate.

It would be vastly different from the nuclear powerpacks used in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's deep space probes in that it would be a true reactor that splits atoms rather than a batterylike device that simply uses natural radioactive decay.

Engineers have fabricated and tested reactor fuels at Sandia National Laboratory in New Mexico. They have also drawn up plans for testing engines on the ground in Nevada and for flying a prototype rocket through the atmosphere.

About 1,500 people in the federal government have security clearances allowing them to know about the program, said Steven Aftergood of the Federation of American Scientists. He said the federation's information on the effort came from federal and industry participants, who spoke on the condition of anonymity.

Mr. Aftergood said industry studies showed that a nuclear rocket could lift payloads of about 70 tons into a low orbit of Earth. The Titan 4, the largest U.S. rocket, can lift payloads as large as 20 tons.

But he said an accident during ascent could pose a severe radiation risk on Earth, and he argued that the secretive effort to develop the unconventional rocket should be killed.

The effort, run by the Defense Department, is being quietly evaluated by NASA, which is considering nuclear reactors to power a manned mission to Mars.

The allure of nuclear rockets is that in theory they pack more

See ROCKET, Page 2

Spiritual and Secular: Graham Greene Dies at 86

New York Times Service

Graham Greene, whose novels of suspense and moral ambiguity plumbed the sordid politics and inner torments of mankind, died Wednesday in a Swiss clinic where he was undergoing treatment for a blood disease. He was 86.

Mr. Greene, who spent the later years of his life in Antibes in southern France, was a superb storyteller with a gift for provoking controversy by writing topical novels in political settings. But many of his deepest concerns were spiritual: of souls working out salvation or damnation amid the paradoxes of 20-century existence.

"Graham Greene's great obsessions," the New York Times critic Christopher Lehmann-Haupt wrote in 1988, were "love, sex, authority, God, the paradoxical natures of truth, honesty, strength, goodness and evil."

But spiritual problems were often overshadowed by his distaste for what he regarded as American hypocrisy and materialism, the themes of "The Quiet American" and "The Comedians."

Besides serious fiction, Mr. Greene wrote what he called entertainments. Including "Orient Express," "This Gun for Hire," and "Our Man in Havana," these were fine novels of crime and intrigue. But they too showed deep interest in the interplay of morality and abnormal behavior.

He was often labeled a Roman Catholic writer, a description that annoyed him but that nevertheless colored understanding of his work. He was a convert to Catholicism and he dealt with doctrinal issues, but he insisted he was not a church publicist.

"Only a few of my books have a religious emphasis — 'Brighton Rock,' 'The Power and the Glory,' 'The End of the Affair' and 'The Heart of the Matter.' I don't consider myself a Catholic writer, but a writer who took characters with Catholic ideas as his material," Mr. Greene said.

His appeal extended beyond readers concerned with good and evil to encompass those who simply liked a good story. He had some of the narrative flair of Robert Louis Stevenson, to whom he was related. He also had a talent for depicting local color, a keen sense of the dramatic, a splendid ear for dialogue and a facility for pacing his prose.

Mr. Greene's backgrounds and situa

See GREENE, Page 5



Agence France-Presse
Mr. Greene often provoked controversy by writing topical novels in political settings.

U.S. Declaration: $4 Flea Mart Find Is Prime Copy

By Rita Reif
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A collector who spent $4 at a Pennsylvania flea market two years ago for a painting because he liked the frame now finds himself the possessor of a first printing of the Declaration of Independence. It is expected to bring $800,000 to $1 million at an auction June 4.

The discovery was announced Tuesday by David N. Redden, head of the book and manuscript department at Sotheby's auction house. He described the document, found behind the painting when the collector took the frame apart, as an "unspeakably fresh copy" of the declaration.

"The fact that it has been in the backing of the frame preserved it," he said.

Of the 24 copies known to survive, only three are in private hands, Mr. Redden added.

He said the unidentified owner bought the painting, "a dismal, dark country scene with a signature he could not make out," for its gilded and ornately carved frame. The buyer told Mr. Redden that he discarded the painting, and when he realized the frame was crudely made and unsalvageable he said he got rid of it, too.

"But he kept the declaration, which he had found behind the painting," Mr. Redden said. "It was folded up, about the size of a business envelope. He thought it might be an early 19th-century printing and worth keeping as a curiosity."

Selby Kiffer, an Americana printing expert at Sotheby's, said: "The discovery of any first-printing copy of the declaration, even a fragmentary one or a poor copy, would be exciting. But on this one, the condition is beyond reproach. It was folded up when we first saw it, the way the owner said it was in the painting, less than one-tenth of an inch thick," or 2.57 millimeters.

"I had to agree with him it was just as well that he kept it that way. There has been absolutely no restoration, no repair. It was unframed and unbacked." Only seven of the 24 copies are unbacked, he said, which increases their value.

The record for a declaration sold at auction is $1.6 million, which was realized in January 1990 in a Sotheby's sale.

Thousands Protest Killings in Albania

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SHKODER, Albania — Tens of thousands of people massed in this industrial city Wednesday to honor a "martyr for democracy" and pledged to destroy the Communists, whom they blamed for his slaying.

At least 50,000 people packed the central square, a nearby park and streets for the funeral of a local leader of the opposition Democratic Party and two others killed in post-election violence Tuesday.

"People of Shkoder, you are the victims of the Communist system of a state that wants to kill its citizens," said Sali Berisha, a Democratic Party leader.

People in the crowd pledged to end Communist rule, while relatives talked of revenge. The Democratic Party called for a general strike on Thursday.

Relatives of Arben Broci, 24, and two others killed in the protests on Tuesday brought the bodies to the square. Many in the crowd saluted them by raising their hands in the V sign that has become the symbol of the Democratic Party.

The Democrats lost the election Sunday to the Communists.

The Communists, officially the Party of Labor, won 162 of 250 seats in the People's Assembly, or parliament. Democrats won 65 seats.

In protests late Monday and Tuesday morning in front of Communist Party headquarters, demonstrators alleged that the Communists had tried to rig the vote.

Witnesses said that Mr. Broci was shot in the back from inside party headquarters while he appealed to the crowd for calm. But no one could say who fired the shot.

The two others, Bujar Zerberi and Besnik Ceka, apparently died in an ensuing clash with police.

In Tirana, the capital, the Democrats' co-leader, Gramoz Pashko, said the party was calling for a one-day general strike on Thursday to protest the killings.

In Washington, the State Department spokeswoman, Margaret D. Tutwiler, said the Albanian elections were the first step on a long road toward freedom there but added that only "a partial foundation" had been laid "for political pluralism and democracy."

"Based on reports from U.S. observers and other international election monitors," she added, "it appears that the electoral process fell short in several key areas of CSCE standards for free and fair elections." She was referring to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

(AP, Reuters)



Thomas Szkukovsky/Reuters

Police officers blocking the back door of the Greek Embassy in Tirana, where about 5,000 Albanians, anxious to leave the country the election, had gathered in hopes of obtaining exit visas.

Legislators Say No To Yeltsin Vote Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Blocking a proposal by the Russian president, Boris N. Yeltsin, Communists in the republic's parliament on Wednesday voted down a call for swift direct elections for the presidency.

Ruslan Khasbulatov, Mr. Yeltsin's deputy, reacted bitterly to the result, saying the Communist Party had flouted a recent referendum result in favor of a popularly elected Russian presidency in order to preserve their own power.

"We're the constitutional power but we don't have any real power in the republic," Mr. Khasbulatov said. Central government authorities, he added, "are opposing the will of the people like madmen."

The parliamentary vote was one of a series of defeats on Wednesday for Mr. Yeltsin, a former Communist who is demanding the party be stripped of its direct control of important areas of state power.

The Russian presidency is a major issue in Mr. Yeltsin's battle. As a popularly elected leader, Mr. Yeltsin would be in a strong position to challenge President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's authority.

Both men were elected to their positions by their respective parliaments.

The Russian parliament rejected Mr. Yeltsin's request that elections be held at the end of May or beginning of June.

The parliament, debating a resolution on a report by Mr. Yeltsin, adopted a vaguer proposal to work on legislation for an executive presidency, but set no timetable.

The parliament, which elected Mr. Yeltsin its leader by just four votes 10 months ago and is now only a tenuous power base for him, also rejected his call for a Soviet government of national confidence to save the country from economic and political chaos.

Hard-line Communists called the parliament session, which began on Thursday, with the aim of blocking Mr. Yeltsin's efforts to wrest control from Soviet authorities, or even removing him as leader.

But Ivan Polozkov, a Russian Communist leader, while maintaining his opposition to Mr. Yeltsin, acknowledged on Tuesday that the time was "not right" for a change in the Russian leadership.

In another development, the Soviet government granted economic concessions to striking coal miners, but Mr. Gorbachev rejected their demand that he resign, the independent news agency Interfax reported.

The agency said the government agreed to double miners' pay this year. The agency also said the question of early retirement was settled, although other unspecified economic demands remained unresolved.

Tass also reported a compromise was reached on the miners' economic demands. But Tass said nothing about the strikers' calls for the resignation of Mr. Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders.

The miners went on strike a month ago. The strike has grown to include an estimated 300,000 of the country's 1.2 million miners.

WORLD BRIEFS

Bomb Explodes at Athens UN Offices

ATHENS (Combined Dispatches) — A bomb exploded outside the United Nations offices in central Athens on Wednesday, causing damage but no injuries, police said.

After an anonymous caller warned a newspaper of the imminent blast, the building was evacuated. The caller said the ultraleftist groups Revolutionary Popular Struggle and May 1st were behind the attack.

In a third consecutive night of violence, nine cars belonging to diplomats and private citizens were destroyed by home-made explosive devices early Wednesday. The police said the attacks were probably carried out by the November 17 extremist group. *(Reuters, NYT)*

Rebel Leaders Join El Salvador Talks

SANTA MARTA, El Salvador (AP) — Rebel commanders came down from the mountains under international protection Wednesday to take part for the first time in United Nations-mediated peace talks.

"We are at a crucial moment that could end the war," a guerrilla commander, Raul Hercules, said, the day before a potentially decisive round of talks in the 11-year-old civil war was to begin in Mexico City. "Conditions exist for negotiations — and the people can't stand more war," he said.

The presence of field commanders of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front at the talks indicated that detailed negotiations on the mechanics of a cease-fire were on the agenda.

Waite Seen as Spy, Ex-Hostage Says

LONDON (AP) — Roger Cooper, the British businessman released after five years in an Iranian prison, said Wednesday his jailers had asserted that the Anglican Church envoy Terry Waite was abducted in Lebanon in 1987 because he was a spy.

Mr. Cooper said he had been told that Mr. Waite had a concealed homing device in his hair or beard when he met with the kidnappers of two Americans in Lebanon. According to Mr. Cooper's jailers, the device was intended to lead CIA agents to the two hostages.

Mr. Waite disappeared in January 1987 while negotiating for the release of Thomas Sutherland, the former dean of agriculture at the American University of Beirut, and Terry Anderson, the former chief Middle East correspondent for The Associated Press. Mr. Waite's family dismissed the allegation that he was working for the CIA. "It's just not in his nature," said a cousin, John Waite.

Rape Reported at Kennedy Estate

PALM BEACH, Florida (NYT) — A 30-year-old woman says she was raped at the Kennedy family's beachfront estate after encountering Senator Edward M. Kennedy, one of his sons and one of his nephews at a nightclub here, the police said.

The woman, whose name has not been released, has identified an assailant by name, but investigators have yet to confirm her accusations, said Joseph L. Terlizzese, the Palm Beach police chief.

Mr. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, and his son Patrick, 23, a college senior who is also a Rhode Island state representative, issued statements Tuesday saying they had been at the estate last weekend but were not involved in the reported attack, which the woman said occurred early Saturday. The senator's nephew, William Kennedy Smith, a medical student, could not be reached.

Paris Charges Ex-Aide in War Crime

PARIS (Reuters) — The chief of French police during World War II has been charged with crimes against humanity after allegations that he rounded up Jewish children for Nazi death camps, judicial sources said on Wednesday.

René Bousquet, 81, was charged Monday, sources at the state prosecutor's office said. Mr. Bousquet, who headed the national police during the German occupation from 1940 to 1944, is accused of handing over Jewish children to Nazi secret police who had not requested their arrest.

Mr. Bousquet was sentenced to five years in prison on other charges after the war ended, but the sentence was suspended. Relatives of Jews killed by the Nazis have tried for years to bring him to trial, saying that political leaders have tried to bury the case to avoid reopening old wounds.

U.S. and Panama Reach Drug Accord

WASHINGTON (NYT) — United States and Panamanian negotiators have reached an accord that will open bank records in Panama for American criminal investigators to develop evidence in money-laundering and drug crimes, according to U.S. officials.

The officials said the agreement appeared to end a dispute that had moved Congress to freeze $84 million in economic assistance to Panama since early last year.

They expressed satisfaction that the treaty, known as the Mutual Legal Assistance Agreement, would benefit federal and state efforts to prosecute those involved in a broad range of crimes, including tax evasion, embezzlement and insider trading of securities. The treaty requires the approval of the Senate and the Panamanian National Assembly.

For the Record

A Catholic taxi driver was shot and killed in Belfast on Wednesday and his car was set afire, police said. He was the third such driver killed in Northern Ireland in the last six months. *(AP)*

TRAVEL UPDATE

Asian Airports Thrived in Gulf War

PARIS (AFP) — The increase in traffic at world airports slowed last year as a result of the Gulf war and the effects of recession, but Asian airports continued to be dynamic, according to a report released here Wednesday.

The strongest boost in airport passenger traffic occurred in such places as Tokyo, up 10.3 percent, Hong Kong, up 15.1 percent, and Seoul, up 21.2 percent, Aéroports Magazine said.

Swissair is lowering its fares from Switzerland to international destinations by 4 percent to 6 percent starting April 15. The airline said that the falling price of fuel since the end of the war had prompted its decision. *(Reuters)*

Kuwait Airways will resume flights from Heathrow Airport on Thursday. The airline plans to operate service from London to Bahrain, Bombay, Cairo and New York. Bahrain will be its operations hub until Kuwait airport is rebuilt, officials said. *(AP)*

British Midland Airways said Wednesday that it would begin daily scheduled services from Heathrow Airport to Nice and Palma de Mallorca, Spain, later this spring. *(AFP)*

Bonn Decries Killing as Attempt to Sow 'Paralysis'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERLIN — Finance Minister Theo Waigel said Wednesday that he hoped next week to name a successor for the assassinated president of the agency charged with selling off industry and land in eastern Germany, and he pledged that the official's mission would remain the same.

Mr. Waigel said that the terrorists who killed Detlev K. Rohwedder must not succeed in their attempt to sow "fear and paralysis" in the newly united country.

Mr. Waigel came from Bonn to Berlin to show solidarity with the directors and staff of Treuhandanstalt, the agency that Mr. Rohwedder headed. Mr. Rohwedder was killed Monday night, shot through a window of his house in Düsseldorf. His wife was injured.

The Red Army Faction, the leftist German terrorist group, claimed responsibility for the assassination.

"There are no clues and we have had no success in getting anywhere near the attackers," Justice Minister Klaus Kinkel said Wednesday.

He said, however, that the authorities were certain that the weapon used in the Rohwedder murder was also used in an attack on the U.S. Embassy in Bonn in February.

Mr. Rohwedder, 58, was a leading industrial manager before he was appointed last year to head the Treuhand. He became increasingly controversial as the economy in eastern Germany slumped into a deeper depression than expected when the two Germanys united in October.

"It is a difficult time to do our duty under mortal danger," Mr. Waigel said.

"The terrorists hit Rohwedder and his wife," he added, "but they wanted to hit the democratic state, the social market economy, and they wanted to hit at a free society in united Germany. They wanted to produce fear and paralysis. And in that they must not succeed."

The finance minister said no one in any German political party or in the public had any sympathy for the terrorists.

The confrontational atmosphere that arose in recent weeks as demonstrators protested the economic downside has hindered investment in eastern Germany, Mr. Waigel said, calling for more cooperation and constructive criticism.

Jens Odewald, head of the Treuhand's board of management, defended the agency's work. He said it had been increasingly successful in selling off the roughly 8,000 state-run enterprises in eastern Germany to private ownership. He added that 245 were privatized in January and 321 in February.

The agency said it had sold about 1,000 companies to private ownership. It now says that it is putting more emphasis on keeping enterprises alive longer so that new jobs can be created before the old companies are closed.

On Wednesday, Mr. Odewald ruled himself out as a candidate to succeed Mr. Rohwedder.

"On no account am I available as a successor," he said.

Government sources said that the agency wanted a successor from within but that many of those on its board lacked Mr. Rohwedder's political expertise and business experience.

Another board member, Birgit Breuel, a former board member at Volkswagen, Europe's biggest automaker, is considered a possible successor.

Since the fall of the Berlin Wall in November 1989, the Red Army Faction has carried out two assassinations and injured Chancellor Helmut Kohl's top anti-terrorism aide.

Hans-Ludwig Zachert, head of Germany's Federal Criminal Office, said Mr. Rohwedder's murder showed that the Red Army Faction had not been weakened by the capture in East Germany last year of 10 former members or the fall of the Communist regime in the east.

He said that the involvement of the disbanded East German Stasi, or security police, which is believed to have supported the group until the 1980s, was unlikely but could not be ruled out.

Five Stasi members were arrested last week and charged with having helped the group carry out two attacks in 1981. *(AP, Reuters)*

IRAQ: *Masses of Kurdish Refugees Are Fleeing North*

(Continued from page 1)

dren as young as five carried babies strapped to their backs. One paraplegic was being laboriously pushed uphill in a wheelchair."

Neighboring Turkey and Iran, as well as Iraqi dissidents based in Syria, expressed alarm that more than 200,000 Kurds may be seeking sanctuary from the attack.

Other Kurdish reports gave higher estimates, running as high as 3 million.

But it remained far from clear whether Turkey or Iran was prepared to accept large numbers of refugees. Thousands of Iraqi Shiite Muslims have fled from southern Iraq into Iran. Relief officials in northern Iraq were reported to have told foreign journalists that both Ankara and Tehran had restricted the entry of Kurds.

Kurdish guerrillas, like Shiite Muslims in southern Iraq, rose up in revolt shortly after the allied defeat of Iraqi forces in Kuwait. But, after marshaling a rump army estimated at fewer than 200,000 and deploying tanks and helicopters that the allies had failed to destroy earlier, President Hussein first quelled protest in southern cities, then turned his forces north to crush Kurdish revolt and remove the rebels from all major towns in the north.

Kurds are a non-Arab Muslim people spread through Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Syria. They have lost many campaigns for autonomy and are treated with hostility by most of their host governments.

As reported, the exodus under way far exceeds the proportions of the last major flight of Kurds from Iraqi attack in late 1988. But it nonetheless resuscitated memories of that period, when 60,000 Kurds trudged into Turkey, telling of Baghdad's use of chemical weapons against them.

A Turkish journalist, just returned from northern Iraq, said Iraqi helicopters were using phosphorous bombs against fugitives.

Although a Kurdish rebel spokesman in Damascus said that the fighting had resumed in the oil town of Kirkuk, the United States said that Iraqi forces occupied all major cities. At the same time, Washington has acknowledged signs of unrest in rural areas. The official Iranian press agency, IRNA, quoted fugitives as saying some fighting was continuing in the southern port of Basra, Iraq's second city.

In Damascus, a leading Iraqi Shiite cleric, Ayatollah Mohammed Taqi Mudaressi, said: "Planes and helicopters are bombing roads leading to Syria, Turkey and Iran, which are clogged with hundreds of thousands of Iraqis fleeing on foot from the savagery of the regime."

Tehran radio said tens of thousands of Kurds in 25,000 vehicles were waiting to cross into Iran. Turkish officials accused Iraq of trying to drive 220,000 Kurds across the northern border into Turkey.

After the crackdown on Kurdish dissent in 1988, President Hussein ordered a less-publicized campaign to destroy Kurdish border villages and move their residents either to the cities they have now abandoned or into southern Iraq.

Bush Insists U.S. Forces Won't Aid Iraqi Rebels

The Associated Press

JUPITER, Florida — President George Bush said Wednesday he had no intention of permitting U.S. forces to get involved in Iraq's internal struggles, saying "we've done the heavy lifting" and it was now time for the Iraqi people to resolve matters for themselves.

Mr. Bush, speaking with reporters after he finished a round of golf as he ended a four-day vacation, also said that he was willing to take "a new look" at restoring normal diplomatic ties with Iraq should a new government replace President Saddam Hussein.

They were Mr. Bush's first full comments on the situation in Iraq since he began his vacation on Sunday.

Asked about suggestions by the Senate Democratic leader, George J. Mitchell of Maine, and others that U.S. troops in Iraq be permitted to shoot down Iraqi combat helicopters, Mr. Bush said:

"We are not there to intervene. It is not our purpose. It never was our purpose."

"I do not want to see us get sucked into the internal struggle in Iraq," he said.

Mr. Bush said he had no intention "to commit our men and our women to further combat."

"We've done the heavy lifting," he said.

The president spoke to reporters in a rainstorm on the 18th hole of the Jupiter Hills Golf Club. He was also to visit his ailing mother, Dorothy Walker Bush, 89, in nearby Hobe Sound before returning to Washington on Wednesday night.

He was to participate on his arrival at Andrews Air Force Base near Washington in a live television salute to returning U.S. troops.

Mr. Bush declined to comment on the subject of a secret mission last week by his national security adviser, Brent Scowcroft, to Saudi Arabia and possibly other Middle Eastern countries. Asked if Mr. Scowcroft had been to Lebanon and Iran, the president said: "There are certain things that are better to keep quiet."

The president was asked if he would consider restoring normal relations with Iraq if Saddam Hussein was forced from office by the military. "I would be willing to take a new look if the army took matters into its own hands," he said.

He also renewed his prediction that Mr. Hussein would not remain in power much longer. "I'm still confident he won't be," Mr. Bush said. "I don't think he can survive. I don't think he will survive."

ROCKET: *U.S. 'Star Wars' Plan*

(Continued from page 1)

punch than conventional ones, whose engines are energized by chemical reactions that often involve the explosive burning of oxygen and hydrogen.

The reactor in the proposed rocket would heat liquid hydrogen to very high temperatures and blast it out the engine's nozzle in a gaseous vortex, creating a stupendous roar of thrust.

The standard measure of rocket performance is known as specific impulse, the length of time a pound of a given propellant produces a pound of thrust. The higher the specific impulse, the more dazzling the engine. The space shuttle's main engines — the most efficient rocket engines in the world, fueled by liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen — have a specific impulse of 455 seconds.

The planned engines would have a specific impulse of more than 900 seconds.

Part of the reactor's secret is its high temperature, which is more than 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit (1,652 degrees centigrade), Mr. Aftergood said. Conventional nuclear reactors usually operate at around 600 degrees Fahrenheit (314 degrees centigrade). The planned reactor would use tiny particles of nuclear fuel, in contrast to the long rods of conventional reactors.

The exact size and status of the nuclear rocket program are unknown, said Mr. Aftergood. At least one test of its fuel element has been conducted at the Sandia lab. The test was a partial failure because of a blockage in the flow of coolant.

For the secret program, whose code name is Timberwind, the Pentagon is also considering a flight test of a prototype rocket, largely over the open ocean near Antarctica, Mr. Aftergood said. He noted that an analysis by the Sandia laboratory found that the risk of its crashing into New Zealand in the event of a failure would be 1 in 2,325.

Bush Allowed CIA Aid to Iraq Rebels

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President George Bush early this year signed orders authorizing the Central Intelligence Agency to aid rebel factions inside Iraq, according to several intelligence sources.

The authorizations, if carried out, would add concrete actions to the verbal encouragement Mr. Bush was giving the rebels to overthrow President Saddam Hussein.

Meanwhile, NBC News reported that the Voice of Free Iraq, a clandestine anti-government radio station that operated during the conflict over Kuwait, was a CIA-sponsored operation.

According to three intelligence sources, Mr. Bush in January signed one or more presidential "findings" that broadly described plans to help Iraq's rebel factions.

The findings were approved at about the same time the president ordered the start of the air war against Iraq, and at a time when his public statements were encouraging the Iraqi people to rise up and overthrow Mr. Hussein.

U.S. Soldier Sentenced For Refusing Gulf Duty

Washington Post Service

BONN — Sergeant Perry Mitchell of the U.S. Army, who refused to go to the Gulf unless the United States was willing to use nuclear weapons against Iraq, has been stripped of his rank, given a bad-conduct discharge and sentenced to 15 months in confinement.

Army Patrols Serb Regions In Croatia

By Chuck Sudetic
New York Times Service

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — National army troops and armored units took up positions in Serb-populated regions of the republic of Croatia on Wednesday as the presidents of Yugoslavia's six republics met in another apparently stormy and unproductive emergency session aimed at resolving their standoff over the country's future shape.

News reports said that army units were moving by rail and road into positions in Serb-populated areas of Croatia that are roughly contiguous with its borders with the republics of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia.

Serbs in Croatia, believing themselves to be in imminent danger of attack by Croatian special police units, have erected barricades around many of their villages. Several rail lines have also been cut, and bomb explosions rocked the towns of Split and Knin on Monday and Tuesday nights.

The meeting Wednesday was the first of the republican presidents since violent clashes Sunday. It came at an expanded session of Yugoslavia's eight-member presidency, which also included the prime minister and the defense, foreign affairs and interior ministers.

A statement issued afterward called for calm but gave no indication of progress toward a solution of the basic conflict between Serbia, the country's largest republic, which supports transforming Yugoslavia into a strong federation, and Croatia, the second-largest republic, which fears Serbian domination and has threatened to secede if it is not recast as a loose association of independent republics.

On Monday, leaders of Krajina, the rebel Serbian region in Croatia, unilaterally declared the area's unification with Serbia.

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	12	54	7	45	fr
Athens	15	59	10	50	c
Barcelona	16	61	6	43	fr
Belgrade	15	59	2	36	fr
Berlin	17	63	7	45	cl
Brussels	—	—	8	46	sh
Budapest	13	55	7	45	s
Copenhagen	12	54	6	43	c
Costa Del Sol	28	68	8	46	c
Dublin	11	52	3	38	sh
Edinburgh	10	50	2	36	cl
Faro	17	63	11	52	c
Florence	20	68	7	45	cl
Frankfurt	18	64	5	41	cl
Geneva	18	64	5	41	cl
Helsinki	5	41	4	39	c
Las Palmas	19	66	16	61	c
Lisbon	19	66	11	52	c
London	11	52	5	41	cl
Luxembourg	14	57	4	39	r
Madrid	19	66	8	46	c
Milan	18	64	7	45	fr
Moscow	11	52	6	43	cl
Munich	18	64	4	39	cl
Nice	16	61	10	50	cl
Oslo	10	50	6	43	cl
Paris	14	57	8	46	cl
Prague	15	59	6	43	cl
Reykjavik	2	36	-6	21	cl
Rome	17	63	6	43	cl
Stockholm	13	55	9	48	r
Strasbourg	19	66	5	41	cl
Vienna	16	61	9	48	c
Warsaw	12	54	8	44	sh
Zurich	14	57	3	46	c

MIDDLE EAST					
Cairo	34	93	17	63	fr
Istanbul	8	46	5	41	c
Amman	—	—	—	—	na
Riyadh	34	93	27	81	cl
Tel Aviv	22	72	15	59	c

OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	na
Sydney	24	75	16	61	fr

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	35	95	22	72	fr
Beijing	18	64	4	43	fr
Hong Kong	19	66	16	61	r
Manila	31	88	24	75	fr
New Delhi	33	91	22	73	fr
Seoul	13	55	4	39	fr
Shanghai	14	57	3	38	fr
Singapore	32	90	24	75	fr
Taipei	23	73	16	61	cl
Tokyo	14	57	1	34	fr

AFRICA					
Algiers	21	70	4	39	fr
Cape Town	24	75	16	61	fr
Casablanca	17	63	11	52	cl
Harare	26	79	19	66	fr
Lagos	—	—	—	—	na
Nairobi	26	79	14	57	c
Tunis	17	63	8	46	cl

LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	—	—	—	—	na
Lima	19	66	18	64	c
Mexico City	28	82	7	45	fr
Rio de Janeiro	25	77	21	70	fr

NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	6	43	-3	26	cl
Atlanta	24	75	11	52	pc
Boston	12	54	4	39	r
Chicago	17	63	9	48	r
Denver	17	63	2	36	pc
Detroit	17	63	6	43	r
Honolulu	27	81	22	68	pc
Houston	27	81	18	64	pc
Los Angeles	26	79	13	55	fr
Miami	27	81	21	70	pc
Minneapolis	17	63	6	43	pc
Montreal	9	48	-1	30	pc
Nassau	29	84	21	70	pc
New York	16	61	6	43	pc
Phoenix	28	82	17	63	r
San Francisco	19	66	7	45	r
Seattle	12	54	6	43	r
Toronto	12	54	4	39	r
Washington	19	66	6	43	pc

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

THURSDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Partly cloudy. Temp 12 — 7 (54 — 45). LONDON: Rain. Temp. 9 — 4 (48 — 39). MADRID: Partly cloudy. Temp 17 — 8 (63 — 22). NEW YORK: Partly Cloudy. Temp. 17 — 8 (63 — 46). PARIS: Overcast. Temp 12 — 5 (54 — 41). ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 14 — 8 (57 — 46). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Overcast. Temp. 11 — 1 (52 — 34). BANGKOK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 35 — 24 (97 — 75). HONG KONG: Fair. Temp. 21 — 16 (70 — 61). MANILA: Fair. Temp. 32 — 26 (91 — 73). SEOUL: Cloudy. Temp. 18 — 8 (64 — 46). SINGAPORE: Showers. Temp. 29 — 24 (84 — 75). TOKYO: Fair. Temp. 18 — 7 (64 — 45).

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U.S. Fence-Mending for Kaifu: Do Words Suffice?

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu meets President George Bush in California on Thursday in an effort to mend a relationship that Japan views as severely battered by trade frictions and negative popular sentiment, but his tools will be soothing words rather than new initiatives.

"The main objective of the meeting is to determine how to reconstruct Japan-United States relations in the post-Gulf war period," said a senior Foreign Ministry official.

But, the official added, "We do not have concrete proposals to make at this juncture."

In many ways the visit, requested by the Japanese, represents an attempt to shore up Mr. Kaifu's weakened political base at home and re-establish a public perception of Japan as a full partner of the United States.

That image suffered during Japan's anguished response to the Gulf crisis. Many Japanese now view that as a political disaster for their country. Japan ultimately offered $13 billion in financing but no human commitment in the effort to drive Iraq from Kuwait.

This contributed to a feeling in the United States that Japan was not pulling its weight, and it is now fueling some of the renewed tension over trade issues that had been put aside during the war.

The government had hoped the money would win Japan respect, then felt humiliated when Mr. Bush met quickly after the war with the leaders of Britain and France, which sent troops to the Gulf.

The embarrassment turned into anger in some quarters when Mr. Bush subsequently postponed an expected visit to Japan. The delay prompted Mr. Kaifu to request this week's hastily arranged meeting and stirred a storm of negative commentary in Japan.

"The Japanese are disgusted to see their prime minister taking the trouble of flying to the United States to curry favor with the U.S. president despite the insulting attitude shown to them," wrote a commentator in Yomiuri Shimbun, Japan's largest daily.

Because of his precarious political position, Mr. Kaifu has signaled that he will steer clear of making the kind of trade concessions Mr. Bush pressed for when the two leaders met in March 1990 in Palm Springs, California.

This time, government officials are hoping that Washington's demands for openings in the Japanese markets for rice, construction projects and semiconductors will take a backseat to the broader, politically safer topics Mr. Kaifu intends to raise.

In parting remarks Wednesday, Mr. Kaifu told the upper house of parliament that he would not offer to open Japan's rice market, despite strong hints from other government officials that just such an opening is being contemplated.

The issues that Foreign Ministry officials say he will try to focus on with Mr. Bush include arms control, environmental protection and reconstruction in the Middle East, and security in Asia.

President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union is scheduled to visit Japan in two weeks. Foreign Ministry officials have said Mr. Kaifu will assure the Americans that Japan will not allow any deal for Japan to recover four northern islands the Soviets seized in World War II to affect America's security relationship with Japan.

Mr. Kaifu is also expected to explain the modest improvements Japan expects to achieve in its relations with Israel, a slight shift in Tokyo's Arab-oriented Middle East policy. Japan does not intend to offer any economic aid to Israel, officials have said.

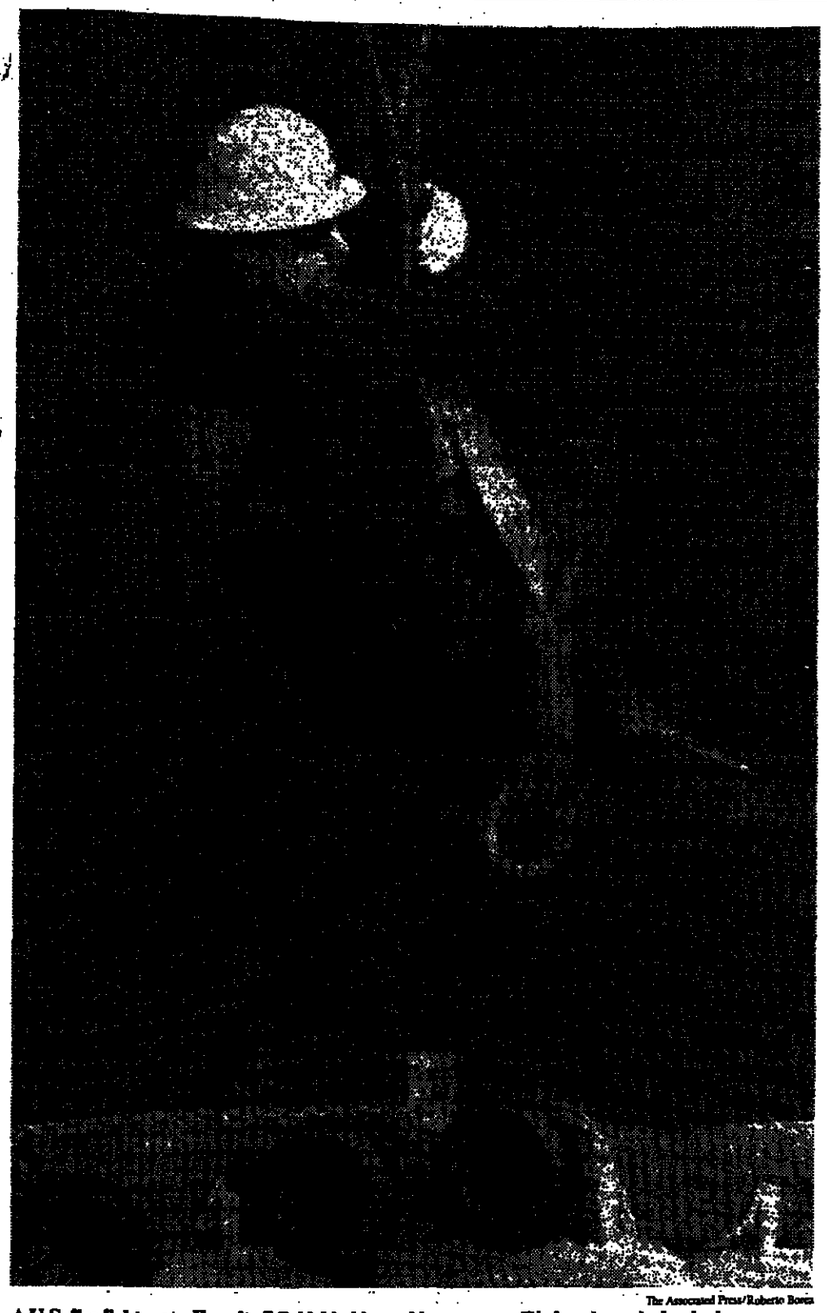
But for all the evident worry over the low ebb of relations with the United States, officials insisted Mr. Kaifu would offer no fresh ideas or proposals.

"It is frustrating, but given the political reality in Japan it is understandable," said a U.S. official.

U.S. officials have told Japan that movement on the rice issue could be critical to overcoming an impasse in the so-called Uruguay Round of negotiations for charting a new course of market openings under the world trade body, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

In the area of semiconductors, a five-year agreement between the two countries expires in July. Although the agreement included a provision that American producers should capture at least 20 percent of Japan's huge semiconductor market, the figure currently stands about 13 percent.

Negotiations on a new pact have been under way since earlier this year. Despite the Bush administration's professed opposition to "managed trade," or agreements that set targets, the new agreement is expected to give Japan several more years to reach the 20 percent minimum market share for American semiconductor producers, with higher targets set in future years.



The Associated Press/Roberto Borea

A U.S. fire fighter at a Kuwait oil field, hitching a ride on a crane Wednesday as he hooked up a pump.

U.S. Presses Kuwait Over Attacks on Palestinians

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

KUWAIT — U.S. military and diplomatic officials are pressing the Kuwaiti government to prevent further attacks against Palestinians like those that occurred in the first weeks after the end of the Iraqi occupation.

A half-dozen younger members of the royal Sabah family formed what a Western diplomat called "goon squads" and carried out some of the attacks, according to diplomats, Kuwaitis and Palestinians. Other attacks were carried out by low-ranking Kuwaiti troops and armed civilians at roadblocks.

"We're putting severe pressure on them that 'you don't want to look like Iraqis,'" said Colonel Ron Smith of the 352d Civil Affairs Command, which is working with Kuwaiti police. The command has taken over much of the day-to-day running of Kuwait and is also giving advice on reconstruction of the country.

The pressure, say diplomats and Palestinians, appears to have made a change from the early days of liberation, when resentment of the Palestine Liberation Organization's support for Iraq led to abductions, beatings, arbitrary jailings and at least 10 deaths, according to accounts by human rights organizations, journalists and Western diplomats. Many Palestinians, who served as the major work force in Kuwait before the war, were rounded up and expelled from the country.

Nevertheless, as recently as last week, Lieutenant Colonel Ed McCarty, a legal officer with the Civil Affairs Command, found the bodies of two men identified as Palestinians in a garbage dump.

There was "clear evidence of their having been tortured before they were killed," he said.

"What really upsets us is the indifference to finding the murderers," said Colonel McCarty, a reservist who is a county court judge in civilian life. "These bodies cry out for justice."

The U.S. ambassador, Edward W. Gnehm Jr., is known to have personally warned Sheikh Saad al Abdullah as Salim as Sabah, who is crown prince and prime minister, that human rights abuses against Palestinians and other foreign Arabs would lessen international support for Kuwait.

The crown prince, a diplomat said, has warned the group of younger sheikhs in the Sabah family that if their activities continued, he would "hang them from the lampposts."

A Western diplomat working closely with the Kuwaiti government said: "We're not getting the same number of reports of detentions. Some of the things we've been trying to press on the government have been working."

Top-ranking PLO officials in Kuwait, meeting privately a few days ago with a European diplomat, said the situation appeared to have improved over the last two weeks. They said they did not want to make any public statements for fear of stirring up trouble.

U.S. Army officers have several times dissuaded Kuwaitis from conducting an armed sweep through the main Palestinian neighborhood, Hiwali, to search for weapons, believing it would lead to gunfire and deaths.



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KURDS: *Rebels, Struggling North in Retreat, Fear Reprisals Await Them at Iraqi Hands*

(Continued from page 1)

are causing massive bottlenecks as they seek uncertain safety in Iran and Turkey.

Supremely overconfident for far longer than warranted by the facts of their rebellion, even the most worldly of Kurds say they now are convinced they were purposely betrayed by the United States — the nation that created the chance for the uprising by defeating the Iraqi Army in Kuwait.

As the full impact of the U.S. refusal to aid their uprising became clear to them late last week, Kurds abruptly switched from unreasoning adoration of the United States — which just days before had called on Iraqis to overthrow Mr. Hussein — to charging that they had been betrayed by Washington.

Almost overnight, Kurds stopped praising President George Bush — who had been referred to as "Hajji Bush," a Muslim title of honor usually reserved for a pilgrim who has worshiped in Mecca — and accused him of actively colluding with Mr. Hussein in what they called their "genocide."

Reporters traveling with the Kurdish resistance in northern Iraq for the past two weeks watched the short, sad spring of Kurdistan.

The Kurdish resistance had surged across northern Iraq. Angry mobs killed Iraqi torturers and ransacked the offices of security services.

The outcome of the rebellion, however, became apparent last Thursday, in full view of any American military intelligence satellite and U.S. reconnaissance planes flying over embattled Kurdish cities. The Iraqi Army recaptured Kirkuk, a major oil center, and the Kurds failed to reopen the road north to Arbil that was blocked by an Iraqi armored force.

But only on the ground is it possible to measure the terror the Baghdad regime is unleashing by deliberately targeting civilians.

The veteran Kurdish nationalist leadership, taught by what they consider past American perfidy when Henry A. Kissinger was secretary of state, never fully trusted the United States this time.

They recalled how Mr. Kissinger in 1974 used the prestige of the United States to involve them in a revolt against Baghdad, then dropped them abruptly a year later when Washington's ally in Iran, the shah, obtained a territorial adjustment from the Iraqi government.

Traditionally kept at arm's length by Washington, the Kurds reciprocated this time, refusing to be brought into the war over Kuwait.

They denied suggestions that they were seeking a state of their own in northern Iraq, insisting they wanted nothing more than the autonomy guaranteed under a long-neglected 1970 agreement with the central government.

"Saddam may be weak but he is still strong enough to smash us," was the policy line.

But with the allied coalition's defeat of Iraq in late February, the Kurds' military leader, Massoud Barzani, began testing his strength.

The ease of his test-case liberation of the eastern mountain town of Rania on March 5, however, proved in the end to be more a curse than a blessing.

Mr. Barzani was swept along in the revolutionary enthusiasm. Forgotten were the lessons of the past — of 1983, when 8,000 men of the Barzani clan were arrested and never heard from again, and of 1988, when Mr. Hussein's government used chemical weapons against the Kurds.

Yet at first last month, the rebellion went smoothly for the Kurds, as a dozen towns and cities in the northwest fell without much opposition from the Iraqi Army. So did Kirkuk, on March 19.

Kurds quickly went from praising President Bush to accusing him of colluding with Saddam Hussein.

Nonetheless, Mr. Barzani realized that his lightly armed guerrillas — and former pro-government Kurdish auxiliaries that had come over to the nationalist cause — lacked not just helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft, but even such basic needs as anti-tank weapons to stop Iraqi armor.

The Kurds at first thought that the U.S.-imposed prohibition against Iraq's use of warplanes gave the rebels an advantage. Kurdish leaders looked on rocket-firing helicopter gunships as "mere terror weapons" against civilians. By the time the leadership realized its error, General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, the commander of allied forces in the Gulf, had confessed that he had been "suckered" by Iraqi negotiators into tolerating their use.

Kurdish commanders at times offered disparate indications of the state of their rebellion. They talked of calling up Kurdish veterans of the Iraqi Army to conduct two-month training courses on the sophisticated weapons they had captured. Yet they acknowledged weaknesses in their command-and-control structure and accurately predicted the Iraqi counterattack against Kirkuk — but not its lightning success.

The Kurds apparently also were hoping that a coup in Baghdad would topple Mr. Hussein before the Kurds' inferiority in weapons and manpower took its toll.

But until the middle of last week, the Kurds not only remained self-confident, but were capturing more territory. They followed up the capture of Kirkuk by seizing most of a vast military base just outside it.

The Kurds' political leadership was supremely sure of itself.

Jalal Talabani, responsible for foreign affairs for the seven-party coalition of Kurdish forces in Iraq, announced from his Damascus exile that he was "going home" to Kurdistan, "with no plans to return."

At his mountain headquarters in Salahuddin, Mr. Barzani on March 20 invited the entire Iraqi opposition — Shiite Muslim fundamentalists, dissident members of the governing Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party, Communists and liberals — to set up a provisional government in liberated Kurdistan that would seek international recognition as the legitimate representative of the Iraqi people.

Even as Kirkuk was falling last Thursday, Mr. Barzani was indirectly negotiating with Baghdad — something previously disdained because of Baghdad's consistent reneging on promises in the past. Kurdish officials said they wanted United Nations-sponsored negotiations on autonomy and UN forces to supervise the implementation of such a new political structure.

After Kirkuk was lost, however, such talk seemed surreal and Kurds fell back on quoting a favorite saying: "Kurds have no friends."

SHIITES: *Iran Shelters Its Former Enemies*

(Continued from page 1)

others who have been permitted to visit the area.

At this camp, 1,400 tents housing 10,000 refugees have been pitched; water tanks have been placed at several stations; latrines have been dug for sanitation, and 30 showers have been installed.

Canned beans, dates and flat bread are distributed daily, and local authorities are trying to unite families, many of whom have arrived apart in recent weeks.

A young paramedic said 20 doctors and paramedics were working in the camp. Several refugees showed vaccination cards. About a week after they arrived, they were treated for various illnesses, and their children were vaccinated against tetanus, polio, chicken pox, dysentery and whooping cough.

Eventually these people are to be moved to other camps with sturdier and cooler housing for the long, hot summers in the province.

Some of the refugees are clearly more than neutral citizens. Several of the tents are decorated with pictures of Mohammed Bakr Hakim, leader of the Supreme Council for the Islamic Revolution in Iraq, the self-proclaimed spiritual leader of Iraqi Shiites.

His forces have been fighting in Iraq, but Mr. Hakim has been a resident of Tehran for years and is supported by its government.

Many refugees expressed hatred for Saddam Hussein, who they said had destroyed their towns and villages, repressed the Shiite branch of Islam and deprived them of liberty.

Talif Salbough Hussein, 22, a former medical student at the University of Basra, said he had fled just as the uprising started and had arrived in Hoveiza on Monday night.

"If Saddam Hussein would be gone," he said, "we would all go home tomorrow. You must tell the world: Saddam Hussein is a murderer. He's killed hundreds in my town. And he's repressed the people."

A student at the University of Baghdad said he and 11 friends left several days ago, all without their families, who nonetheless encouraged their departure. "There is no freedom in Iraq," he said.

Revolutionary fervor was also evident at another camp a half-hour's drive toward the border from Hoveiza. Local officials have pitched tents for 100 Iraqis who would not be separated from their cattle.

As cows and goats grazed on a field covered with yellow wildflowers, a man who identified himself as Ahmed described his life of fear inside Iraq.

The Baghdad government executed his two brothers in 1983, he said. After that he and other members of his family refused to join "Saddam's army."

Instead, some of his brothers took up arms against Mr. Hussein. The rest of them "played hide-and-seek" with Iraqi soldiers, he said. Finally, the family decided that its livelihood — 1,000 head of cattle — had to be saved. So he and some 50 members of his extended family crossed the border three weeks ago.

Ahmed's two wives recently arrived at Prairie of the Liberated camp, and the authorities have made arrangements for them to be reunited in Hoveiza near the border.

SMART BOMB?



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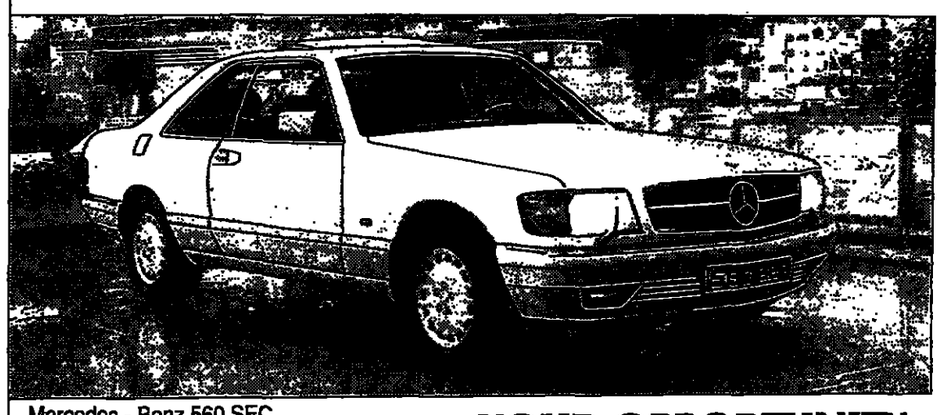
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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

OPINION

Saddam Should Go First

It becomes evident that the insurgencies launched against Saddam Hussein by Iraq's Shiite and Kurdish peoples are doomed. The Saddam forces, although overwhelmed by the allied coalition, still were able to crush poorly prepared internal challengers. Terrible losses have been inflicted on the rebels and their communities during their brief revolt, and now there are grounds to fear a further orgy of Iraqi vengeance. Tales of atrocities against civilians are coming out with Shiite refugees seeking safety in allied-occupied southern Iraq. In the north, Iraqi aircraft are attacking the large numbers of Kurdish civilians who, having abandoned their homes, are streaming toward the borders with Iran and Turkey.

The human costs of the failed insurgencies, as well as the political consequences, are sure to keep alive the debate on whether the American government was right to limit its direct military support to the Iraqi rebels. We think that the United States, whose theater commander conceded that the Iraqis "suckered" him on what use they intended for their war-grounded helicopters, could have done more to even the military odds and to create the conditions for an internal Iraqi negotiation — without an all-out involvement in the internal warfare or a march to Baghdad. But such questions now seem to be past. The Shiites and Kurds lost, and the Saddam regime is ruthlessly reasserting control.

The allies are not without usable means to work still for a measure of justice. A hunk of Iraq's territory remains occupied, and Iraq's contacts and commerce with the outside world remain cut off. The conditions on which these extreme burdens are to be lifted are even now being firmed up in United Nations debate on a permanent cease-fire. The allies could not bring themselves to take an initiative and intervene militarily to save the rebels, but they have only to sit tight in order to apply political pressure for the sake of the rebels now. Already Iraq had earned extremely harsh and wary treatment for its grievous offenses in Kuwait. Its unspeakable fresh offenses against its own citizens compel the allies' continuing concern. The way to serve this purpose, and otherwise to bring about Iraq's full compliance with international terms, is for the Security Council to make Saddam Hussein's departure a condition of the coalition's full withdrawal.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Not Too Late for Albania

The contested election that took place on Sunday in Albania, Europe's last Communist tyranny, was more than a historical curiosity. Not long ago, everything seemed to be forbidden in Stalinist Albania — attending church, owning a car or murmuring a single critical syllable about Enver Hoxha, the cheerless party boss from 1945 until his death in 1985. So the mere fact of what appears to have been a free vote is more striking than the outcome — a Communist victory over the newly formed opposition Democratic Party.

President Ramiz Alia did not embrace democracy; it was forced upon him by bursting discontent that is underscored by Mr. Alia's loss of his own seat in the People's Assembly. Albania is Europe's poorest country; if Albanians are denied any form of democratic expression, popular anger and frustration could burst into widespread violence. Protests that began in the northern city of Shkoder on Tuesday left three people dead and scores wounded.

Desperation has caused 80,000 mostly young Albanians to flee the country since last June. Following an ancient exit route, thousands of refugees have packed ships bound for Brindisi, on Italy's heel. Even this comparative trickle provoked a cabinet crisis in Rome, where politicians fear that newcomers will flood the job market and otherwise burden Italy's economy. Albania's other neighbors, Greece and Yugoslavia, have political reasons to fear a huge exodus across hard-to-police frontiers. Both worry that an influx of Albanians will heighten ethnic rivalries rooted in ancient quarrels. Promoting democratic values and stable politics in Tirana is thus in Europe's interest, and in America's, too.

Albania has for the first time endorsed the Helsinki accords, which commit all signers to freedom of worship and travel. And it is seeking full membership in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which would end decades of total isolation. These are important tokens of change, and now that elections have actually been held, Albania deserves encouragement from Western democracies — conditioned, that is, on Mr. Alia's fidelity to his liberalizing promises.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Rescue for the Elderly

Millions of elderly Americans live in terror in their own homes — abused by spouses, children, even grandchildren. Neighbors steal Medicare checks; daughters sell the vacuum cleaner for drug money; sons steal money set aside for dentures. Some 2.5 million Americans over the age of 60 are said to suffer abuse.

In most cases, the victims stay silent. They are too frightened to turn in, or run away from, the people they depend on for food, shelter, transportation. So legislators have passed hundreds of laws designed to identify the abused and punish the culprits. Most require health workers, particularly doctors, to report abuse cases.

These laws have pried out the abused in record numbers. But, once found, the elderly victims have mostly been left to find their own solutions. It is thought to be too expensive to send thousands of abused elders off to nursing homes or other new quarters. The best immediate solution, experts say, is special training for thousands of social workers to counsel the abused. Trained social workers could supply practical help; they could find a respite group, draw up a protective order, deal with parental guilt.

The federal government has no law against elder abuse, but all 50 states do. Most of them lump neglect with abuse. Punching grandmother in the face is a crime everywhere. In some states, so is withholding money for eyeglasses, or refusing to provide transportation to an elder who is ailing. More than two-thirds of the abuse is inflicted by children, spouses or other relatives. Adult children, particularly those with mental, alcohol or drug problems, are the worst offenders. They hit, steal, even murder.

Often, the elderly fear reforms almost as much as abuse. A report by a doctor or policeman can bring unwelcome charges against a relative or force the victim into a nursing home. Often, abused and abuser are bonded together by money or emotional co-dependency. But the biggest binder is guilt; many abused elders blame themselves for not having been better parents.

For the next year, Congress has appropriated a meager $2.8 million to fight abuse of the elderly, leaving the problem primarily to local authorities. Two bills against abuse of the elderly are before the New York City Council. One would establish an abuse hot line. Another would require professionals to report abuse whenever they find it. But unless the city trains and diverts social workers to the task, abuse victims will become just another statistic. The city's Department of Aging has only one full-time employee dealing with elder abuse.

Assigning additional social workers to the problem would be practical, but not easy. Even so, dozens of social workers can be trained for the cost of sending one abused elder to a nursing home. Until that is tried, millions of Americans will continue to face terror in their homes.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Is the Chief Economist Asleep?

The current recession is a more resourceful and powerful enemy than even one of the world's largest military forces. No one expects the president to pass a magic wand over the problem. Everyone realizes that the age-old Keynesian remedies for jump-starting an economic engine are mostly unavailable when fiscal prudence — and worldwide pressure — requires Washington to address the huge budget deficit. So let's avoid the cheap calls for instantaneous action by the president to solve the recession overnight.

Certainly the president himself has very modest expectations for what he wants to achieve as the nation's economist in chief. To stimulate an economy that has been flatter than the Saudi desert, he has relied on the limited weaponry of monetary stimulus. White House pressure on the Federal Reserve no doubt was an important factor, but not the only one in driving down the bellwether federal discount rate. But otherwise the president has sought a low profile on economic policy.

No doubt he is simply hoping for the best — for a rapid economic upturn. Perhaps that in fact is coming. In February the government's index of leading economic indicators popped positive 1.1 percent — the largest uptick in three years — and the reported sales of new homes jumped 16.2 percent. It may be that the economy is nearing a turning point.

But ultimately consumer confidence is essential to a full recovery, so it is no surprise that a national poll shows that the public would prefer that the president exert himself more strongly in economic policy. What the public sentiment suggests is that the recession has gotten on everyone's nerves and people are uneasy with the president envisioning such a limited role for his administration. One paradox is that on the issue of worldwide free trade he has demonstrated considerable leadership. He has been seeking fast-track approval authority for international trade negotiations, and has championed the tricky but vital issue of free trade with Mexico and Canada. More of this is wanted. The people aren't asking for miracles from the president but they are asking for more involvement.

— Los Angeles Times.

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The New Order Starts With a Betrayal-as-Usual

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Led by the helicopter gunships that the Bush administration allowed back into the air last week, Iraqi troops have driven the Kurdish forces of Masoud Barzani out of the major towns in northern Iraq. In the south, within striking range of a powerful American occupation army, Shiite rebels have been crushed by Saddam Hussein's soldiers.

For the dispossessed of Iraq, the first days of the new world order proclaimed by George Bush look suspiciously like the old world of betrayal and neglect that has been their lot throughout the 20th century.

Sixteen years ago this week, I watched terrorized Kurdish tribesmen and defeated soldiers trudge along the muddy roads of Kurdistan, fleeing the advance of a ruthless Iraqi army seeking vengeance. Today those same roads are again awash with desperate Kurdish refugees. Their flight repeats the 1975 tragedy down to the last detail, including the failure of the United States to help Kurds after American leaders encouraged them to take up arms against Saddam Hussein.

This is a part of the new world order that President Bush did not advertise in his Gulf victory speech to Congress on March 6. In that address, he promised to succeed where his predecessors had failed. "Twice before in this century, an entire world was convulsed by war. Twice this century, out of the horrors of war, hope emerged for enduring peace. Twice before, those hopes proved to be a distant dream, beyond the grasp of man ... Now we can see a new world coming into view."

Those hopes suddenly seem to be beyond Mr. Bush as well. The Kurds and the Shiites of Iraq have no place in this new world of hope. For American policymakers willing to accommodate Iraq's atrocities against its own people, it is back to business as usual. For Saddam Hussein, it is back to brutality as usual.

The White House is unable to explain persuasively its mysterious reversal on the helicopters. Suspicions grow that political calculations about preserving Mr. Bush's Gulliver-like standing in the polls dominate the decision making process now.

That is what General Norman Schwarzkopf seemed to be hinting at in his candid remarks to the interviewer David Frost. Before he was silenced by the White House, Stormin' Norman suggested that his battlefield decisions were not responsible for the appalling slaughter that American forces have to tolerate in Iraq today.

The people who are being slaughtered by the helicopters and by the tanks that General Schwarzkopf was ordered not to pursue are the same people Mr. Bush urged to rise up against Saddam during the war. Such callousness dishonors the lofty arguments of morality and humanity that Mr. Bush used during the war. He casts those principles aside when they are no longer useful to him. That is politics in its crassest form. For Kurds, the world's largest stateless minority, it is betrayal as usual.

I came to know and admire the Kurds in 1973 when I met Masoud Barzani and his father, the legendary Kurdish chieftain Mulla Mustafa Barzani, in the remote Zagros Mountains. The Barzanis, targets of assassination attempts by Saddam, were preparing for the uprising against Baghdad that began a year later.

Iran was arming the Kurds generously, but the elder Barzani used that interview to appeal for direct American aid. "We do not trust the shah," he told me. "I trust America. America is too great a power to betray a small people like the Kurds."

He learned otherwise in 1975. The United States joined the shah in shutting off arms supplies and selling out the Kurds to get a border treaty that Saddam later tore up. When I went back to see the elder Barzani as the Iraqi army closed in on his mountain fortress, the embittered old warrior appealed in his last interview inside Iraq for American protection for the Kurds. This was ignored by the Ford administration. (Mustafa Barzani died in lonely exile in Alexandria, Virginia, in 1979.)

The Kurds see themselves as history's victims. They are also the victims of leaders. After their 1975 experience, the Kurds expected little of George Bush, and he has fulfilled those expectations.

But Mr. Bush risks betraying his own hopes to change the Middle East. His inaction in Iraq speaks louder than words, showing Arabs and Israelis that he is not convinced that a new situation that requires bold new responses has in fact been created in the Middle East. How can he expect these ancient adversaries to be convinced that a new era has arrived when he slides so quickly back into the habits and assumptions of the old world order?

The president's retreat on the Kurds and Shiites risks undermining the opportunities for significant progress on peace, and on human rights, in the Middle East that his own bold war policies had created. By selling himself and the U.S. forces he commands short, the president is walking away from his own success.

The Washington Post.

The West Should Give Iraq's Opposition a Chance

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The justification of the Gulf war is being put in doubt by the coalition's willingness to let Saddam Hussein snatch victory, over his own people, from defeat at allied hands. Hypocrisy is too weak a word for a policy of bombing the daylights out of Iraq and then asserting no responsibility at all for its internal affairs, after calling on Iraqis to overthrow their tyrant.

The reasons for abandoning Iraq's opposition are cynical, misguided and ill-informed — a fair match for the misjudgments and self-delusion that gave Saddam the capacity for aggression and the belief that he could launch it with impunity.

"We have nothing against democracies in the region for the simple reason that things couldn't be worse than they are," a senior European diplomat said last week. Washington argues that it might be nice — but it's fantasy — to expect any Arab society to produce even an embryonic democracy today.

Nobody can prove that the Iraqi opposition would succeed. But nobody can show why the assumption that it would not succeed should deny it an opportunity, while assuring that Saddam will stay on until he is replaced by a twin.

Kuwait may be the first country in the region to move toward democracy, because the emir and his family haven't the military force to prevent it, the United States won't help him and the Kuwaitis, like most Iraqis, want it.

The demography of Iraq, with its predominantly Kurdish north, mainly Shiite south and Sunni Arab pockets, has led to the false assumption that the uprising stems from ethnic disputes and would fragment the country. For example, the town of Zubar, south of Basra, is totally Sunni, and it rose. Basra is a mixture of Shiites and Sunnis. The Kurds are Sunnis but have a history of cooperation with the traditional Shiite leadership.

The opposition, which represents all major groups, argues that it is precisely because of Iraq's diversity and divided allegiances that democracy is the only way of keeping the country together.

"Iraq is our country," said Sahib Hakim, London representative of the Iraqi Organization of Human Rights. "We have to be concerned with pressures from Syria, the Saudis, Iran. And after 22 years of one-party rule, all the killing, there is no way we would allow any one faction to monopolize power. Democracy is the only solution."

It is invalid to think America had no choice but to continue the war and get stuck in Iraq or to let Saddam wreak his vengeance. It would have been better to deny him the use of combat helicopters and the movements of armor in the original cease-fire.

But there still are crucial things to be done. One is to make sure food, water and medicines get to rebel areas so that Baghdad can't use humanitarian supplies to consolidate its power. More important is recognition of the opposition and possibly of a government-in-exile that could be quickly formed.

France's belated request to the Security Council on Tuesday to take action to stop the repression smacks of an after-the-fact apology, although it may also reflect the sympathy of President François Mitterrand's wife Danielle for the devastated Kurds. But regrets are not enough.

Ali Kadhim Adhadh, an opposition member, told me: "The legitimacy of recognition would help a lot. We aren't in a hurry to govern. That will come. It is urgent to stop the killing."

That is not much to ask of America, which went to war to force respect for law and has established the principle that supporting human rights is not "interference" in a country's affairs.

The New York Times.

East European Democrats Need Help Catching Up

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The outcome of Sunday's election in Albania, where the rural majority gave the Communists victory in a multiparty election, was one more bizarre episode in a bizarre year of mass demonstrations and mass flights from that country. It demonstrates again a fundamental problem throughout Eastern Europe. The region grievously lacks a civic culture, with popular understanding of how people cooperate as well as compete to make a free society work.

Parliamentary traditions exist, notably in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, but the generations that have matured during the past 45 years lacked any direct acquaintance with how a free society worked until the liberating events leading up to 1989.

Take Poland, for example, which has one of the oldest parliamentary traditions in the world, and which for a decade from the late 1970s, by means of the Solidarity movement, conducted a politically sophisticated and effective popular campaign against the Communist government.

The Polish presidential election last November saw a demagogue with a program of fantasy, Stanislaw Tyminski, get 25 percent of the vote — and for a time seem even the possible winner. He said to people that he had succeeded in the West. They could be rich, too. He would tell them how they could do the same thing in Poland that he had done in Latin America and Canada. All Poland could be rich within months.

In the Balkan countries, not much of a democratic tradition ever existed. Yugoslavia's fundamental split is between Serbia, formerly under Turkish rule, and Croatia and Slovenia, which were linked to Austria-Hungary, a Western constitutional monarchy with parliamentary government.

Romania and Bulgaria, which spent centuries under Byzantine and Ottoman rule, imported kings and parliaments from Western Europe in the 19th century. Authoritarian and arbitrary rule, intrigue, the politics of clan and faction still marked the years which followed, until the terminal political crisis of the World War II.

Albania did not gain its independence from Turkey until 1913, soon lost it again, regained it in 1920 — briefly, until Italy invaded in 1939. It is in fundamental respects a feudal country today. It would be absurd to think that democracy is going to emerge easily there.

An important paper by George Schopflin of Radio Free Europe, issued last month by the RFE/RL Research Institute in Munich, describes the difficulties these countries face in passing from a system where government explicitly claimed total power and attempted to crush any autonomous political or social force into one, as in the West, where law is understood to apply to the government itself, and hence government is self-limiting. All this is a matter of conditions of mind as much as of constitutions and law.

There is also the problem of the lack of a bourgeoisie in the ex-Communist countries. The much abused bourgeoisie has proved indispensable both to a market economy and to democracy itself. As Mr. Schopflin writes, without this "autonomous entrepreneurial stratum ... there is little hope that social mobility, which in any case is very seriously blocked in the post-Communist world as a result of the narrowing of opportunities in politics and culture caused by communism, will become a realistic prospect for the bulk of the population. In other words, only economic mobility can offer sufficient opportunity to integrate the lower-status sections of society into the values of democracy."

Yet intellectuals have dominated the revolutions in the East, and intellectuals historically (and inevitably?) are hostile to the bourgeoisie. They are hostile to business and money-making, which seem to them wholly self-interested occupations, hence unworthy of a respected and responsible place in society.

One presumes that intellectuals have learned a lesson from the horrors of the past half-century of totalitarian ideology, distinguished on both left and right by hostility to the bourgeoisie, since it is essential that the new governments in the East foster the emergence of an entrepreneurial class. The elements of a bourgeoisie survive in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland, intermingled with survivals of the Communist *nomenklatura* — the latter constituting the modern equivalent of that exploitative bourgeoisie so despised in the 19th century.

The East European working class is truly mired in the past. It is a true proletariat, created by Marxists in the image of Marxism. (Marx's followers, Mr. Schopflin writes, "after 1948 set up a 19th century industry, which automatically resulted in the emergence of a 19th century working class.") Today this proletariat is all but useless to societies in need of inventive, mobile, entrepreneurial, high-skill workers.

When one considers how hard it has been for the Western countries to divest themselves of low-skill, highly unionized, unprofitable rust-belt industries, one realizes what Eastern Europe faces, where such is virtually the only industry there is, and where the labor force — told for 50 years that it embodies the hope and future of mankind — has only its corporate proletarian identity to cling to.

The emphasis placed on economics, privatization and economic reform in the East during the past year was necessary and normal. The economic legacy of communism has proved far worse than anyone could have imagined, as the West Germans in particular have found out, to their shock. Yet economic issues are finite, material. Industries can be built up, or be rebuilt. Shops and commerce can be restored. The political reconstruction of the East is the more formidable problem.

Only now are people beginning to recognize how little the successor generations have to work with. They scarcely know how or where to begin. The West can help with education, information, travel, scholarships, exchanges, an intensive dialogue at all levels of society. The West had better help. Without help, the prospect is for chaos and danger.

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A Victory Going Up In Smoke

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — About 6 million barrels of oil, weighing roughly a million tons, around 10 percent of the world's daily oil ration, go up in smoke every day from the hundreds of Kuwaiti wells set afire by Iraqi occupiers. None of the fires have yet been put out. At the projected extinction rate of five days per well the job could take as long as two years.

The burning wells emit a daily load of 50,000 tons of sulfur dioxide — a prime cause of acid rain — and 100,000 tons of sooty smoke into the atmosphere. The remainder is mostly carbon dioxide. Scientific experts disagree on how bad the environmental consequences might be.

But U.S. authorities seem to have been worried about causing a real disaster. Just as they controlled information about the desert war itself, they clamped down on discussion by Department of Energy officials about "environmental impacts of fires/oil spills in the Middle East." This is reported, along with details of the conflagration and its results, by John Horgan in the May issue of Scientific American.

The order limiting information to "the media," a copy of which was obtained by Mr. Horgan, was issued in writing on Jan. 25, just after the war began, by the DOE office in San Francisco. A department spokesman told me that the purpose was to deny "information useful to the Iraqis." But it was the Iraqis who set the fires; and the same office told Mr. Horgan that the order was not rescinded until March 22, well after hostilities ended, by telephone.

Was it feared in Washington that dire environmental forecasts about oil well fires might dim enthusiasm for the war? That seems possible, since Saddam Hussein threatened as early as September to destroy Kuwait's wells if the allies tried to drive him out; by January, few could have doubted that he would do it.

There is no doubt that Kuwait itself has suffered what Raymond Henry, an American firefighting expert, called an environmental "catastrophe." Daytime temperatures beneath the thick smoke clouds are far below normal, hospitals are jammed with respiratory patients, "black rain" is damaging crops and water supplies, and the fierce fires rage on.

Farther away, estimates vary. Some authorities predict a global warming effect owing to an increase of as much as 5 percent in emissions of carbon dioxide. Others foresee a sort of "nuclear winter" caused by the 30-odd million tons of smoke that the burning wells are expected to emit in a year. If only 1 percent of the smoke reaches the stratosphere, Richard Crutzen of the Max Planck Institute has calculated, by the end of the year the Northern Hemisphere would be cooled by 2 degrees centigrade.

Other experts dispute such predictions, but even one of them, Richard Small of the Pacific-Sierra Research Corporation, told Mr. Horgan, "We have never seen a pollution event of this scale." Damage, he said, might be felt over an area extending 1,000 kilometers from Kuwait.

Saddam Hussein's forces set the fires and caused this immense environmental threat. He had plainly warned that he would do it, however; so the United States, by its decision to launch the war anyway rather than rely on noncombat pressures, bears some responsibility.

The Bush administration insists that it had no real alternative to war. But if environmental damage from Kuwaiti fires proves as bad as pessimists predict, the resulting damage and casualties may again appear out of proportion to Iraq's offense. Already a United Nations report concludes that Iraq has been bombed back to the "pre-industrial age," its infrastructure destroyed, its people beset by famine and disease. Was that degree of destruction unavoidable or warranted?

To free Kuwait's 750,000 nationals, for another example, the allies are estimated to have killed more than 100,000 of the 18 million Iraqis. John Allen Paulos of Temple University, author of "Innumeracy," compared that casualty rate with the population of the United States and found that, had the tables been turned, more than 1.4 million Americans would have died in the same period.

As for environmental damage, Joel S. Levine of NASA, an authority on biomass burning, told Mr. Horgan that the well fires in Kuwait were "the most intense burning source, probably, in the history of the world."

The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: Sibling Tragedy

NEW YORK — A terrible story is reported form Newport, Nova Scotia. A young married couple have committed suicide upon discovery that they were brother and sister. The husband's name is Lucien Duval. His father left his wife. Subsequent to his departure a girl was born. The child was adopted and afterwards went to Newport, where young Duval married her. In his endeavor to discover his wife's parentage he learnt the truth. The discovery sent the woman mad and she drowned herself. Her husband committed suicide by hanging.

1916: A Shot in the Dark

BERNE — Through its diplomatic representative at Berne, the Imperial German Government has informed the Swiss Federal Council that the result of the inquiry ordered by the Berlin Government has established that the aviators who on March 31 dropped bombs on the Swiss town of Porrentruy were Germans who had completely lost their way and believed themselves to be over Belfort.

1941: Premier's Suicide

BUDAPEST — Count Paul Teleki, the Premier who aligned Hungary with the Axis but fought to keep her from falling completely under German domination, was found dead in bed today [April 3]. He had put a bullet in his head. Most Hungarians agreed that the man they knew as the "great tightrope walker" had taken his life because he could not continue his precarious balancing act.

BELGRADE — A working agreement between the Serbs and the Croats, the two principal groups in Yugoslavia, was reached today [April 3] when Dr. Vladimir Matchek, the Croat Peasant party leader, agreed to accept the post of Vice-Premier in the new national government headed by Gen. Dusan Simonich as Premier.

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

OPINION

Here's a Promising Runner For the Democrats in 1992

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Jugs of hard cider and split-rail fences have been symbols of presidential campaigns. But buffalo chips?

In 1980, at age 29, Dave McCurdy was campaigning for the Democratic congressional nomination in Oklahoma's 4th District, 8,000 square miles of it. It is larger than Massachusetts, and more sensible, politically. It runs from the outskirts of Oklahoma City to the border of Baja Oklahoma (as Oklahomans call Texas). Much cotton springs from it, much oil comes out of it and many buffalos roam on it, in a refuge where in 1980 Mr. McCurdy found himself with some political rivals in a buffalo chip throwing contest.

His rivals were older and less robust. Besides, only Mr. McCurdy had placed third in the state in high school discus throwing. He tossed the stuff about three times farther than his rivals did. That night, campaigning at a rodeo, he thrust some campaign literature at a cowboy who said he didn't need it: "The way you throw [nouns not suitable for family newspapers], you belong in Congress."

Or they can run a rising star who probably will lose this time but who can give the party a fresh face while honing its message and his skills for the next time.

Chip throwing should be second nature to a fifth-generation Oklahoman whose congressional office contains a picture of his great-great-grandfather and family. Mr. McCurdy says the picture can be dated in the 1890s because the two babies in the picture died then, less than a year apart.

Memories of frontier harshness have faded like a sun-bleached daguerreotype. But warm memories of working-class family life fuel Mr. McCurdy's politics as he travels on behalf of the Democratic Leadership Council. That is an organization of party moderates asking this question: How often must the party be bashed across the bridge of its nose with a crowbar before it gets the electorate's message?

Democrats should, he believes, begin by restoring their trustworthiness regarding national security. Four months ago he visited the Gulf, using his standing as a member of the Armed Services Committee and as an air force reserve captain to be briefed on war plans. He returned to Washington convinced, and determined to convince other Democrats, that the war would go as well as in fact it did go.

Two months ago he became the youngest congressman ever to chair a permanent committee (Intelligence). It is possible, although not yet probable, that a few months from now he will become a presidential candidate.

One reason for his focus on foreign policy is a budget fact: Discretionary social spending is now less than 15 percent of the budget, which is devoured by defense, debt service and entitlements. But his attention is turning increasingly toward domestic policy, and particularly toward the nation's growing anxiety about competitiveness. He is particularly interested in the growing disparity between the educational system's product and the economy's needs.

The Democrats have 16 months to decide whom to nominate, but sooner than that they should decide what they will be trying to do in 1992. They have two basic choices.

They can forfeit the election in a sterile manner, running some eminent elder — say, Lloyd Bentsen — who probably will not win and probably has no presidential hope beyond 1992. Or they can run a rising star who probably will lose this time around the track but who can accomplish two things: He can give the party a fresh face while honing its message and his rhetorical and organizational skills for the next time.

There is nothing wrong with anticipating the next time. Richard Nixon and George Bush won on their second tries, and Ronald Reagan on his third (counting, as one should, his 1968 effort).

Dick Gephardt and Al Gore are hesitant for a good reason: Each has lost once. Chuck Robb is terminally cautious. Sam Nunn and Bill Bradley say they will not go this time. But someone must run, and Mr. McCurdy's record bears comparison with the records of those more frequently mentioned as candidates.

He comes from among the kind of people Democrats must attract but have recently been driving away in droves. He remembers that "the alarm clock went off every morning." His mother worked in the factory where his father was an electrician. They drove to and from work together and ate lunch together.

Today his wife Pam is a child psychiatrist in Virginia. They were married 20 years ago, just as he headed for law school and she for medical school. After a year studying international economics in Edinburgh, he briefly practiced law, pronounced himself "bored stiff," then headed for Congress, via buffalo country and the "Safeway strategy" — campaigning in front of Safeway grocery stores from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.

He was 10 when a politician — a presidential candidate — first caught his imagination. On election day, 1992, he will be just 10 months younger than John Kennedy was on election day, 1960.

Washington Post Writers Group.



Dances With Wolves

To the Sea and Back, Surprising the Cat

By John L. Phillips

PARIS — La Rochelle, that handsome town on the Bay of Biscay, is a perfect spot for a guy who has four days to gamble. I struck out there, true enough, but I was delighted to put three days' change in my pocket.

I was gone 25 hours and 45 minutes. Not bad for a trip that included, among other things, close to a thousand kilometers of train travel, a hotel room with

MEANWHILE

a theoretically superb view of an old port, and an altogether pleasant supper of lobster bisque, nicely poached seafood and underdone vegetables, a half-bottle of good white and a couple of scoops of lime sherbet.

Some of my 935 kilometers were remarkable. Just after the high-speed TGV cleared Paris that recent afternoon, the curtain went up on spring.

Against a backdrop of robin's-egg blue and cloud white was an endless-belt stage of impossibly green grass and fields, and trees in the full chestiness of pink or white blossom. Everything was in the spotlight, because in well-hello-there springtime no player is a bit player.

Spring was all over the place, but southwest from Poitiers, getting on out toward the ocean, you couldn't see it because the curtain was coming down again. By La Rochelle, times had changed.

I checked in amid socked-in seaside gray. As I was having a pastis on the old-port quay, it started to sprinkle. Afternoon faded fast, and the wind picked up. I went up to my room to read. Dinner, across the drizzly, gusty square, was at 8.

And 12 hours later the plat du jour was hard cheese indeed.

The wind, still up, had spun the last of the overnight fog into dizzied dispersal but was poking into every corner for more. Then came more rain, steadily and in periodic needle bursts. With nothing better to do, the rain and wind seemed bent on making a day of it.

At a brasserie near the hotel, I was on my second coffee before I asked the counterman whether he thought the weather might change. "This stuff?" he said, glancing out the window. He shrugged, and then added what I might have seen coming: "But they say tonight it'll get colder."

It was time to get out of town, so I got out of town.

You know, I didn't feel too bad about it. I've had splendid luck with off-season forays. I love betting on no-hope November, on long-shot March; it feels too good when you win not to. The current setback proves only that the house can take its bite once in a while. I'll go back to La Rochelle, even if the odds still say I won't be able to see clear across town.

In only a few countries, France being one, Italy another, can you set up a modest, solo four-day getaway, see it somehow go wrong and then head on home — back to work — and not feel put out. Strange.

And by using my return ticket ahead of schedule I treated myself to, of all things, a great ride.

With a no-nonsense top of 300 kph, France's high-tech train has always produced the startling illusion of well-groomed raw speed. But this time the calm was benign, too.

The TGV works best in flat, open country, out into Brittany or down past Tours, where I was. The curves are so gentle you can drink hot soup while doing a crossword puzzle with a fountain pen; the terrain doesn't implode into a blur of close-ups and the track mainly traverses pastureland, as opposed, say, to knifing through the one-of-a-kind Cézanne country of Provence.

So I was suddenly riding high and sanguine, and at ease with my snap decision to go home. I could finish the book I'd forgotten to take with me, I could write a letter or two. And my cat, who at 19 knows how long I'll be gone by what bags I pack, would be happily surprised.

Besides, all along the roadbed back to Paris, the France that I could see was puddled and hard-blown under a sopping gray awning. It was a good day to duck inside and wait, farther north, for a second helping of springtime.

Talk about a sure thing.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Victims After the War

The World Health Organization reports that doctors and nurses in the war-affected area are not in short supply but are without resources to protect life and health. The basics of health care are absent: water, electricity, and medical supplies.

If estimates are correct and half a million people have fled their countries, experience teaches that as many as 100 refugees per day may die. Over six months this means that 20,000 people may die. Children will die not from exotic diseases but from measles, respiratory infections and diarrhea, all worsened by malnutrition, contaminated food and water, lack of shelter and clothing. Yet refugee deaths are preventable. Refugees are mostly at known locations. They are protected by international rules and there are international organizations with experience and responsibility. Only resources and money are in doubt.

Displaced civilian populations, those homeless within their own countries, present a graver problem. They have suffered from the same destructive war and from the deprivation of the embargo. They are homeless without the special attention that refugees receive. For displaced persons, protection of health and life depends on reconstruction of their homes and villages. Reconstruction after the Gulf war must assure everyone in the region the health status that this rich region can afford.

Immediate relief depends on the countries themselves. However, the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program and agencies like the U.S. Agency for International Development do have the expertise to help.

Perhaps the Middle East could set a precedent for reconstruction. The cash is easily available from two sources: oil revenues and abstinence from arms purchases.

ANTHONY ROBBINS,
JONATHAN MANN.
Boston.

Dr. Robbins and Dr. Mann are professors in the schools of public health at Boston University and Harvard University, respectively. Dr. Robbins is treasurer of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War. Dr. Mann heads the U.S. chapter of Médecins du Monde.

Arm in Arm With Saddam

The decision of the Bush administration not to aid the rebel forces in Iraq is morally repugnant. The immediate policy objective is simply to guarantee territorial stability, apparently at any price. And it is Saddam Hussein who serves as the instrument of this policy. The man the White House called a Hitler clone has in effect become an ally.

Presidential rhetoric leading up to the Gulf war gave the various Iraqi opposition groups every reason to believe that the United States was totally committed to their cause — nothing less than Saddam Hussein's removal from power. Now the White House sits back as Saddam crushes the rebellion. Additional thousands of Iraqis will have died because of what the United States started and refused to finish.

Is this an insight into the kind of morality that will guide the vaunted New World Order?

ROLF HAMBURGER.
Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Red Tape, Con Brio

As a Christian Assyrian holding Iranian nationality and residing in Iran, I have written to Francesco Cossiga, president of Italy, to draw his attention to the irrational procedures required by the Italian Consulate in Tehran for business visas for Iranians visiting Italy.

For each entry visa, whether the first or the tenth in the same passport, a full list of documents must be provided including: telexed invitation from an accredited Italian firm, return ticket, letter of introduction from the local Iranian firm, medical guarantee by the host Italian firm, documents proving financial support, etc.

Such repetitious procedures are neither justified nor necessary.

SARGON M. AMIRKHAS.
Tehran.

Arabs and Immigrants

Regarding "Palestinians and Israel Would Need Others' Help" (Opinion, March 12) by Arthur Hertzberg:

The author asserts that Soviet immigrants have taken over the jobs of Arabs from the territories who "normally" work in Israel. To the contrary, the economic stimulus provided by the immigrants, especially expanded construction requirements, have increased the need for Arab labor far beyond what any newcomers could fill.

HUGHIE AUMAN.
Eviah, Israel.

The Irony of Monte Cassino

Regarding "About Monte Cassino" (Letters, Feb. 20) from David McKay:

As long as the Monte Cassino abbey stood the Germans did not use it for any military purpose, nor did they need to. There was ample terrain nearby for excellent artillery observation posts. They did, however, move into the still smoking ruins afterward. The vast amount of rubble afforded the Germans far greater protection than the undestroyed building would have. Only then did the abbey became the observation post it had been thought to be.

The destruction of this important religious and historical monument was urged by General Mark Clark and the corps and division commanders under him. To a man, frustrated generals claimed that their troops could not advance only because of the observation posts in the monastery.

Thus, for what then seemed good cause, the useless bombing went forward. To my knowledge General Clark, even when the truth was known, never expressed regret for the needless destruction of the splendid old building. On the contrary, it is said he complained angrily, "No one ever told me I would have to fight my way through a goddamned museum."

ROBERT GORDON EDWARDS.
Siena, Italy.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

GENERAL NEWS

Slovaks Rally Around the Tank Factory

Alarm Over Unemployment Slows Prague's Program to Cut Arms Output

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

MARTIN, Czechoslovakia — This is the town that was supposed to hammer swords into plowshares.

But 15 months after President Vaclav Havel promised to end the export of arms and limit their production, tanks keep rolling off the assembly line at a factory in this Slovak town after its citizens mobilized to thwart Prague's wish to shut the plant.

Alarmed by the prospect of unemployment among the factory's 16,000 workers, voters in Martin elected a Communist town council last spring to press their case.

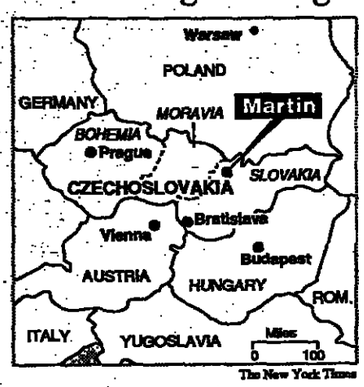
New factory managers, installed last year after the Communists were swept from the national government, are making plans to convert from weaponry assembly lines that once produced 300 tanks a year. However, they have won the backing of the Slovak regional government to assemble 50 tanks this year.

The managers say the aim is to ease the transition from military to civilian production. But skeptics suggest the idea might be to stay permanently in the arms business.

"It's tough to explain to people that production will be stopped when demand still exists," said Stefan Jokel, the new Communist mayor of Martin. "They know of cases where we deserted markets in Arab countries, and immediately suppliers from France, Poland and Italy jumped in."

Such talk puts Martin, which grew from a village of 8,000 after World War II to a bustling city of 50,000 thanks to the factory, at loggerheads with Mr. Havel's policies. Now Mr. Havel's name, scrawled on walls around the city by supporters, is painted over with broad swaths of paint.

It also stokes animosity between Czechs and Slovaks. That animosity is fed by fears in Slovakia that the republic, which has most of the country's unprofitable Communist-built arms industry, will suffer most in the transformation to a market economy being pressed by Czech leaders.



The New York Times

Josef Fucik, the Economics Ministry official in Prague responsible for the armaments industry, said present policy was for domestic industry to make only what the Czechoslovak Army needed, and to export only enough to pay for those military items that the country cannot manufacture, including sophisticated radar and night vision systems.

That means slashing arms output by about 60 percent from present levels, he said, hitting places like Martin the hardest. An estimated one-third of arms-related jobs will probably be eliminated in Martin, which has the country's largest concentration of arms industries.

The problems at Martin's tank factory, which is called ZTS, initials that stand for Plant for Heavy Machinery, are complicated because budgetary constraints and the Vienna arms control arrangements, which require that Prague destroy up to 1,600 tanks, prohibit the army from ordering new vehicles in 1991.

Julius Jombik, a senior consultant to ZTS's management, outlined ambitious plans for manufacturing construction machinery with Hanomag AG of Germany and diesel engines with Lombardini SpA of Italy, and to expand production of farm tractors with Poland's big Ursus works. But he acknowledged it would be an uphill struggle.

Cash-strapped Poland is eager to deliver the components, he said, but is unable in turn to buy Slovak-built parts like gears.

Western markets are ripe for tractors and construction machines like bulldozers and shovels, but the Soviet Union, potentially the most lucrative buyer, lacks cash and is hobbled by political turmoil, he said.

"As far as workers are concerned, on the presumption that we will continue the production of tanks, we will not fire, we will actually hire workers," Mr. Jombik said. "If we want to begin with construction machinery, this will require capital, and the production of tanks was very profitable."

The bookkeeping of the old planned economy, in which energy, raw materials and transportation were heavily subsidized, makes it virtually impossible to answer the profitability question.

But the democratically elected Slovak government, fearing that unemployment will drive workers back into the Communists' arms, appears to agree that making tanks does pay.

Mr. Jokel does, too. Already, 4.6 percent, or 1,500 people, are jobless in Martin, not much by Western standards but shocking in a system that knew only full employment. The jobless rate is expected to climb to 10 percent by year's end.

Mr. Jokel's election as mayor appears to reflect the slowness of change in Slovakia. Under the former Communist government, he served for 15 years as director of the arms plant.

A majority of Martin's citizens voted for the Communists, who now call themselves the Party of the Democratic Left, for their sensitivity to social problems like unemployment, he said.

"In the past, Martin had a high living standard thanks to the plant, the highest salaries in the region, and money for housing, culture, shops and sports," the mayor said. "When the present changes upset the area, and brought social problems, people gave the left their support."



Agence France-Presse

FOREST WATCH — A copy of Rembrandt's "Nightwatch" on display in the Dalfsen forest in the Netherlands. Jan van der Horst, a Dutch amateur painter, spent five years painting the copy. The original is in the collection of the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam.

GREENE: *Provocative, Prolific Novelist Dies at 86*

(Continued from page 1)

tions often grew out of his own wanderings. Starting in the late 1930s, he wrote: "A restlessness set in then which has never quite been allayed, a desire to be a spectator of history, history in which I was concerned myself." Thus, "It became a habit with me to visit troubled places."

Mr. Greene had a somewhat puffy face and eyes that looked down warily from a height of 6 feet, 2 inches (1.87 meters). His manner was generally affable but shy.

He had an obvious fondness for order and quiet that contrasted with his adventurous life. Born Oct. 2, 1904, in Hertfordshire, England, he attended Berkhamsted School and then Balliol College, Oxford.

After a nervous collapse at Berkhamsted, his family sent him to a psychoanalyst in London — an experience that "may well have established his life's pattern of escaping from the impossible or the boring into unknown and dangerous environments which would stimulate, offer fresh experiences and also provide copy for his novels," according to a biographer, Norman Sherry.

Mr. Greene himself wrote that "the psychoanalysis fixed the boredom as hypo fixes the image on a negative." So he took to playing Russian roulette with an elder brother's revolver. Later on, he experimented with opium, marched across Liberia and traveled, in wartime, into Malaya, Kenya and Indochina.

Out of Oxford, where he had briefly been a member of the Communist Party, Mr. Greene worked as a copy editor for The Times of London from 1926 to 1930. In 1927, a year after his conversion, Mr. Greene married Vivien Dayrell-Browning. They had a son and a daughter, and then separated in the 1960s. Mr. Greene moved to France.

His first two novels, "The Man Within" and "The Name of Action," were written while he was with The Times. He left the paper in 1930 and for 10 years was a movie critic. Early in this period he began his entertainments ("The difference between an entertainment and a novel is about 20,000 words") with "Orient Express."

Alfred Charles Buck, Knife Inventor, Dies

The Associated Press

EL CAJON, California — Alfred Charles Buck, 80, developer of the folding Buck hunting knife, died Sunday of cancer.

Mr. Buck learned to make hunting knives from his father, Hoyt Heath Buck, and together they began a business behind their San Diego home in 1948.

Buck Knives Inc. has since become one of the world's leading manufacturers of knives, with about 400 workers in El Cajon and about $40 million a year in sales. In 1980, Mr. Buck recounted an Australian hunter's praise for the knife. "He writes he skinned out 13 kangaroos with the Buck knife and it looks good for 13 more."

EUROPEAN TOPICS

First-Class Service Ending on Paris Métro

The first-class carriages on the Paris Métro are to be phased out in the near future, the city's transportation authority, the RATP, announced Wednesday. The decision is subject to ratification by the city's transport review body.

A spokesman said that hardly anyone bothers to buy a first-class ticket anymore.

Paris's spray-can vandals have targeted virtually all of the first-class compartments. The RATP says it hopes to provide a first-class service for all travelers by eliminating graffiti at a cost this year of 60 million francs ($10.7 million).

First class on the Métro was eliminated in 1947, then reintroduced a couple of years later. In 1982, the rules were changed again, allowing holders of second-class tickets to travel in first before 9 A.M. and after 5 P.M.

First class will be retained on suburban trains, including the RER, or Regional Express Network, which is jointly operated by the RATP and the state railways. The spokesman said vandalized RER trains also are being cleaned up.

Titanic Artifacts To Go to Survivors

Artifacts recovered from the Titanic will be distributed to people who survived the sinking of the ocean liner, or their descendants, according to the French daily Le Figaro. The decision, made jointly by the French government and Titanic Ventures, a U.S.-European consortium that sponsored and organized the expedition to the wreck, implies that France has shelved earlier projects to exhibit the objects, Le Figaro said.

Starting July 1, the French Ministry for Maritime Affairs will begin a drive to trace the owners of 2,000 objects retrieved from the ship. The Titanic sank off Newfoundland in 1912 after hitting an iceberg during its maiden voyage from England to New York, with a loss of 1,513 lives.

The artifacts, which were recovered during a two-month, privately financed French-American expedition in 1987, were brought to France and restored at the research laboratories of Electricité de France, the state electricity utility.

Survivors or their relatives will have 90 days to claim the objects, which include coins, bank bills, jewelry and dinner plates. The remaining artifacts are expected to go to a museum that is to be set up in New York, Le Figaro said.

Some survivors and their relatives opposed the salvage operation, saying it amounted to grave-robbing.

Around Europe

The Vatican has blocked moves to beatify Queen Isabella I of Spain, the 15th-century monarch under whose rule the Inquisition began, according to the Rome office of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. While Isabella commissioned Christopher Columbus's voyage that led to the discovery of America and the spread of Roman Catholicism in the New World, she also expelled Jews and Muslims from Spain. Spanish Catholics petitioned the Vatican to beatify Isabella next year, coinciding with ceremonies to mark the 500th anniversary of Columbus's discovery. Beatification is a first step toward sainthood. But Jewish and Muslim groups have protested.

Britons spend more than half of their leisure time watching television, and for many making love would not be the same without it, according to a survey by Radio Times, a weekly published by the British Broadcasting Corp. On the average, the British spend 17 out of 33 recreation hours a week in front of their television sets, it said. The survey said more than 2 million Britons leave the box on while they make love. When not watching television, only 42 percent are likely to do any form of exercise while 12 percent admit to spending 10 hours a week or more doing "nothing in particular."

Sytske Looijen

Caribbean: Muted Independence Cry

Continued Ties to Colonizers Help Ward Off Instability, Islanders Say

By Howard W. French
New York Times Service

ORANJESTAD, Aruba — In 1986, this small, scrubby island just off the coast of Venezuela broke away from an association of self-administered Dutch Caribbean possessions and confidently set out on a path expected to lead to full independence within 10 years.

But five years later, for all their satisfaction in having their own governor, prime minister and flag, few among Aruba's 68,000 mostly prosperous residents, including the leaders of the governing party, say they are prepared to see their island leave the Netherlands in a final step toward complete autonomy.

Aruba's reluctance to become fully independent, far from an isolated case, reflects a sharp change in attitudes that has swept the Caribbean region, where the greatest number of the world's remaining nonindependent territories are clustered.

In all of the region's remaining European dependencies, including Aruba and its five former sister islands of the Netherlands Antilles, and Britain's six remaining islands, the cry for independence, for decades an unquestioned goal in Third World politics, has given way to open desire to remain somehow attached to a colonizing power.

"What we are witnessing is the unraveling of a whole mental mind-set," said Anthony P. Maingot, an expert on Caribbean politics at Florida International University in Miami. "Independence was once looked at in a linear way, with the assumption that everyone would seek it. Now, rather than a birthright, people are seeing it as a remedial right used to redress specific grievances like racism or oppression, and clearly not everyone out there wants it."

In the French departments of Guadeloupe, Martinique and French Guiana, whose incorporation by Paris in 1946 once faced loud, sporadically violent opposition, powerful independence movements have also lost much of their steam.

"The idea of independence has become pretty old here," said Jean-Pierre Chardon, a professor of geography and economics at the University of the Antilles and Guiana, in Martinique. "No one demands independence with any violence or urgency anymore."

Although advocates of independence remain active in many of those islands, almost everywhere in recent years their cause has become politically unpopular.

"The British Virgin Islands will not be bullied, provoked, coerced or sweet-mouthed into independence," Ralph T. O'Neal, deputy chief minister for labor, said at a United Nations conference on decolonization last year in Barbados, reflecting the mood of many islands that are not independent.

For each of the French departments in the Western Hemisphere, it has been estimated that well over half of revenues come through government employment or aid.

Like the Dutch dependencies, all of the British territories are spared expenses in areas such as defense, education and anti-drug efforts because they have extensive cooperation programs with the colonizing power.

Diplomats in Britain say that some British dependencies, for instance Bermuda and the Cayman Islands, have per-capita incomes that rival those of developed countries and receive no direct financial aid. Others, for example the British Virgin Islands and Anguilla, receive modest support.

The U.S. Senate recently killed a bill that would have authorized a referendum on the future of Puerto Rico, allowing the people there to choose between statehood and continued commonwealth status — according to opinion polls, the two most popular options — or independence.

Opinion surveys in the neighboring U.S. Virgin Islands, an unincorporated territory, have suggested that support for outright independence there is weak too.

Residents of many islands throughout the region — faced with the uncertainties common to thinly diversified economies and wary of threats as varied as takeover by drug networks or violent coup attempts — see continuing close ties with the colonizer as a bulwark against instability and decay.



The New York Times

Like residents of other Dutch possessions in the region, Arubans have closely monitored the independence experience of Suriname, a former Dutch colony on the northeast shoulder of South America. Its tale is a strongly cautionary one.

At independence in 1975, Suriname, a sparsely populated country, enjoyed South America's highest per capita income.

Sixteen years later, despite huge infusions of Dutch aid, the country's democratic system has been crippled by a violent group of military leaders who have twice seized power and have never moved far from the political stage. With the economy in ruins, one-third of the Surinamese population has fled the country.

Protesters Urge Junta Return After Killing of Pinochet Aide

By Nathaniel C. Nash
New York Times Service

SANTIAGO — Angry demonstrations erupted here after the killing of a prominent Chilean senator and close adviser to General Augusto Pinochet.

Calling for a return to power by the military and shouting insults at the democratically elected government of President Patricio Aylwin, hundreds of members of Chile's far-right political party, the Independent Democratic Union, flocked Tuesday to a memorial service in Santiago for the adviser, Jaime Guzman, who was killed Monday evening.

"Pinochet, Pinochet!" the crowd called. "Aylwin killed him! Aylwin killed him!"

Mr. Guzman, 44, was shot to death as he left the Catholic University Law School in Santiago, where he was a professor. He was also legal adviser to the Pinochet military junta and played a central role in writing the new constitution that the general established in 1980.

Though acts of political violence have been on the rise for a number of weeks, the shooting is by far the most serious and politically explosive to date, since it is the closest that militants have reached to General Pinochet's inner circle of current and former advisers.

It also creates a crisis for the year-old Aylwin government, which many Chileans accuse of being soft on terrorism and unprepared to cope with the rise in terrorist attacks. Moreover, it complicates an already touchy political climate for Mr. Aylwin, who plans to leave on a 20-day tour of Europe on Saturday.

A month ago, Mr. Aylwin made public a human rights report that essentially blamed General Pinochet for the killing or disappearance of more than 2,000 Chileans during his 17-year rule, which began with a coup in 1973.

But while blaming the army commander, it went no further. It could not force investigations or prosecutions of the police, senior army commanders or General Pinochet.

General Pinochet and others on the right had warned before the release of the report that it would incite violence from the left.

Chile, just having returned to a democratic government a year ago, remains deeply divided in its sentiments about General Pinochet's rule. While many acknowledge that under military rule there were rights abuses, they nevertheless add that the military government restored law and order, which many now fear is being threatened.

And while only a minority seem to want a Pinochet comeback, the general's presence as army commander serves as a reminder of the fragility of the democratic process.

Tuesday, two leftist groups claimed responsibility for the killing, the Patriotic Front of Manuel Rodriguez and the Rebel and Popular Forces of Lautaro.

General Pinochet said Tuesday that he considered the killing an assassination rather than a random killing. Military officials said that their patience was wearing thin.

Mr. Aylwin, at a news conference, rejected charges by opposition political parties that his government was unprepared to deal with terrorism.

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

Entrepreneurial challenge in the aviation business

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HEALTH / SCIENCE

Electromagnetic Fields: A Link to Cancer?

By Sandra Blakeslee
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Birds and bees do it. So do some bacteria, salmon and whales. But whether the human body can detect extremely faint electromagnetic fields, and whether those fields play a role in diseases like cancer, is one of the most intensely debated issues in medicine today.

If the risks exist, scientists say, they probably are exceedingly small.

Nevertheless, the question is gaining new urgency as studies conducted in the United States and elsewhere corroborate earlier findings that exposure to weak electromagnetic fields, such as those produced by power lines and some home appliances, are correlated with slightly higher risk of leukemia and cancers of the breast, prostate and brain.

Late last year the Environmental Protection Agency issued an exhaustive draft report on the question, concluding that weak electromagnetic fields are "a possible but not proven cause of cancer in humans."

But scientists are only now starting to understand how a puny electromagnetic field could induce a powerful effect like cancer, an effect they liken to knocking a hole in a brick wall by blowing on it.

"We are beginning to get data that suggest mechanisms," said Dr. Nancy Wertheimer, an epidemiologist affiliated with the University of Colorado Medical Center whose research first raised the question 15 years ago.

The idea is so strange that many prominent physicists dismiss it as crazy. If electromagnetic fields exert biological effects on the cellular level, "they will have to be found outside the scope of conventional physics," said Dr. Robert K. Adair of Yale, a physicist.

Nevertheless, about 300 U.S. scientists are actively searching for a biological explanation as to how weak electromagnetic fields might increase cancer risk, said Dr. Carl Blackman, a biophysicist at the EPA laboratory at Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, and president of the Bioelectromagnetic Society.

They are marshaling physics, biology, chemistry and mathematics to explore cell membranes, receptors, channels into cells, junctions between neighboring cells, communication networks among cells, and hormonal systems.

Weak fields do not have to damage DNA directly by breaking chemical bonds or mutating cancer genes, Dr. Blackman said. Rather, they may exert their cancer-promoting effects indirectly through chemical and environmental factors that ultimately disrupt the DNA function.

One approach to the question is based on the motions of charged particles within electromagnetic fields. A leading hypothesis involves calcium, crucial to maintaining cell integrity, among other functions.

Proponents of this theory say that weak fields can accelerate calcium ions within or around cell membranes, as if the ions were trapped in a cyclotron. Given enough energy, these ions could damage cell membrane structures. As evidence, they point to experiments showing that excess calcium flows out of chick brain tissue under the influence of weak electromagnetic fields.

Another idea is that, under certain conditions, the earth's magnetic field and weak man-made electromagnetic fields interact so that ions are knocked out of their usual positions in cell membrane structures, again upsetting normal biological functions.

A second set of theories looks at cell membranes. Researchers are looking for ways in which weak electromagnetic fields might initiate the process in which a simple signal at the cell surface is recognized, carried into the cell, transported through the cytoplasm and into the nucleus where it switches on factors that turn on genes.

For example, Dr. Reba Goodman of Columbia University has increased the gene activity in gnat salivary glands by applying weak pulses of electromagnetic energy.

Recent epidemiological studies indicate that magnetic fields that pulse on and off erratically may be the major culprit in cancer promotion. Thus appliances like hair dryers that are frequently turned on and off, supplying bursts of electromagnetic fields close to the body, could be harmful. So could industrial electrical equipment that exposes workers to rapid bursts of magnetic energy.

A revolutionary idea for how weak fields might be detected and acted upon by the human body postulates the existence of magnetic receptors in human cells. The biological equivalent of bar magnets is present in bacteria, protozoa and a wide range of higher animals, said Dr. Joseph Kirschvink, a geologist at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena.

Thus one type of bacteria uses the earth's magnetic field lines to move vertically through mud in seeking the right concentration of oxygen. Bees navigate with the help of magnetic fields and are confused by geomagnetic anomolies, as are whales. Many birds and salmon have magnetic structures in their brains while sharks and skates have sensory organs that can detect faint electric fields from flounder gills buried underneath sand, Dr. Kirschvink said.

But it is not known if humans have magnetic receptors.

A third set of theories is based on the notion that groups of cells interact and that a weak signal could affect these higher states of interaction without affecting individual cells. Thus some researchers are looking to mathematical models in chaos theory to explain how a weak electromagnetic force could be coupled to higher states of order.

Others are content to study known systems like hormones. For example, Dr. Barry Wilson of Battelle Pacific Northwest Laboratories in Richland, Washington, has found in rat experiments that weak electromagnetic fields depress production of melatonin, a powerful hormone secreted by the pineal gland.

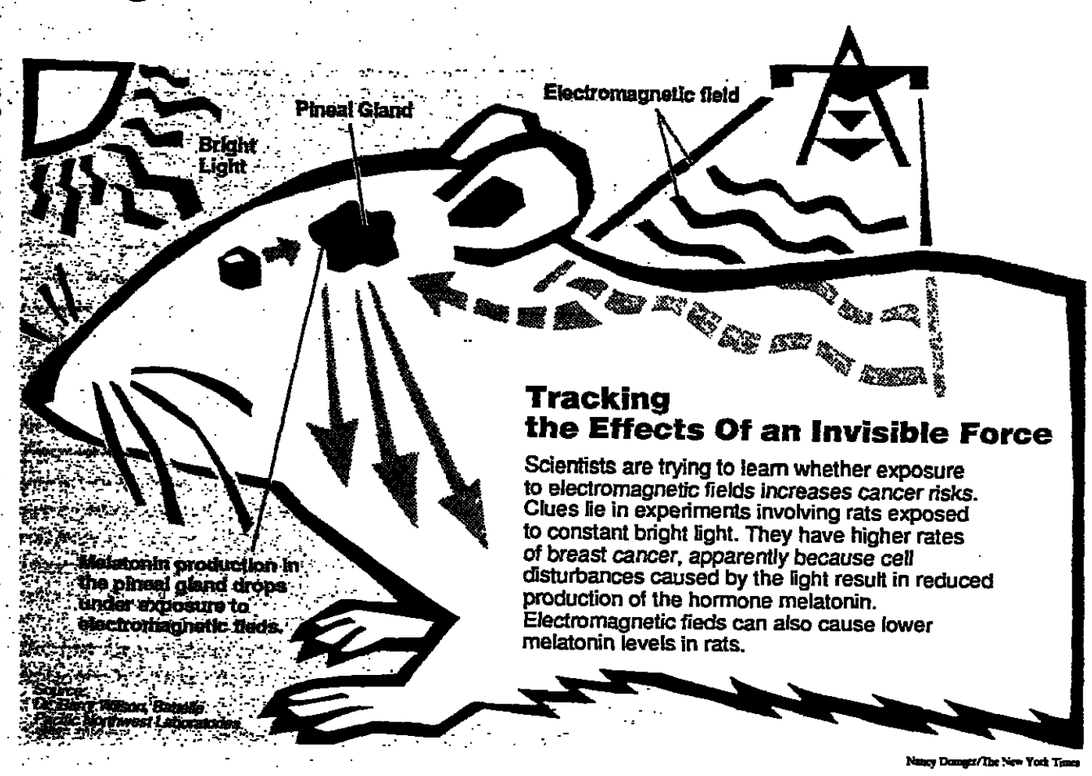
"Melatonin is the hormone that lets the rest of the body know what time it is," said Dr. Wilson. It also enhances the immune system, inhibits tumor-growth-enhancing hormones like estrogen and prolactin and directly retards the growth of cancer cells in animal and human experiments.

Melatonin suppression may be an important risk factor for breast, brain and prostate cancers, said Dr. Wilson.

Dr. Richard Stevens, a cancer epidemiologist at Battelle, said that melatonin suppression may help explain the dramatic rise in female breast cancer in developed countries where many women are exposed to electromagnetic fields.

Similarly, several new occupational studies have found that men who work near transient magnetic fields have a dramatically higher risk of breast cancer.

The fields probably do not cause cancer directly, said Dr. Wilson, but may help promote it in susceptible people. Thus the question may be not whether fields constitute a health risk, Dr. Wilson said, but rather which people should stay out of them.



Nancy Dunger/The New York Times

Gamma Ray Telescope to Open New Space Window

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The serenity of the night sky is a twinkling illusion. It masks the rampant violence in the universe, where stars collapse and explode with titanic reverberations, maelstroms of gas and dust roil galaxies at their cores, and matter and antimatter collide in mutual annihilation.

Almost nothing was known of this tumultuous universe until astronomers began to extend their sights beyond the narrow limits of visible light. New technologies have recently become much more effective in opening new windows on the heavens.

By lofting instruments into space, above the atmosphere that screens out most radiations, astronomers have managed to observe at all bands of the electromagnetic spectrum, from radio and infrared to ultraviolet and X-ray wavelengths. Each kind of radiation provides a special perspective on celestial vistas and has yielded new discoveries.

The newest window being opened is that of gamma ray astronomy. Scientists are waiting with eagerness, and some apprehension, for the launching Friday of a mammoth gamma ray observatory into an orbit around the Earth. It is designed to undertake the most sensitive and systematic survey ever conducted of these powerful radiations, which have energies calculated in the millions of electron-volts, compared with one or two electron-volts for visible light.

Gamma rays are messengers from the universe's most violent frontiers; in some cases, they are the only source of knowledge of these events. They tell stories of the birth of chemical elements and the death of stars, of the structure at the center of the Milky Way, of enigmatic quasars, pulsars and neutron stars and of the wild turbulence where matter presumably cascades over the gravitational precipice of a black hole.

Gamma rays may help confirm the theory that black holes exist as regions of compressed matter whose gravity is so strong that not even light can escape. Some gamma ray scientists now suspect that the Milky Way galaxy may be populated by a horde of relatively small black holes.

"There's so much about high-energy phenomena we don't know, we are guaranteed to have discoveries and surprises," Dr. Clifford Will, a theoretical physicist at Washington University in St. Louis, said of the new observatory.

The 17-ton Gamma Ray Observatory, the largest scientific satellite ever developed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, is to be deployed in orbit by the space shuttle Atlantis. The $600 million observatory carries four huge detectors and is designed to operate at least two years and perhaps six.

This will be the second of four planned "great observatories" to be launched by the space agency, with X-ray and infrared satellites to come later in the decade.

The memory of the first, the Hubble Space Telescope, which was put into orbit a year ago, fills astronomers with unease. After the telescope reached orbit, its primary mirror was found to be flawed and slightly out of focus.

But scientists and NASA officials said the observatory's four detectors were independent of each other and so, unlike the Hubble, a single instrument failure or flaw should not affect the entire operation.

Gamma rays are messengers from the universe's most violent frontiers.

The instruments are not like conventional telescopes. Gamma rays are so penetrating that they pass right through telescopes. They must, instead, be recorded and measured when they interact with a mass of crystals or liquids, a technique pioneered in the 1960s by Dr. Robert C. Haymes and others at Rice University in Houston.

When rays strike these materials, they produce flashes of light, or scintillations. These pulses are recorded on photomultiplier tubes. The brighter the light pulse, the higher the energy of the gamma ray.

Since gamma ray photons are few and far between at the most energetic end of the gamma-ray spectrum, the detectors must be large to record a sufficient number of these interactions. Each of the observatory's four instruments is designed to recognize gamma rays within a specific energy range, from 20,000 to more than 30 billion electron-volts. The detectors have sensitivities 10 times greater than that of earlier instruments put into space.

The plan is for the observatory to devote its first year of operations to a survey of gamma ray radiation. It will later concentrate on the most intriguing objects identified by the survey.

Astronomers expect the observatory's first discoveries to involve those mystifying flashes of energy known as gamma ray bursters. They appear without warning, last a fraction of a second to 100 seconds, then vanish. In that time, they can unleash more gamma ray energy than the sun could in 1,000 years, yet they appear to come from points in space that produce no counterpart emissions in other wavelengths.

"There is no other phenomenon like this in any other area of astronomy," said Dr. Gerald Fishman of the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama, the principal scientist for the Burst and Transient Source Experiment, one of the four instruments.

These bursters were among the first discoveries of space gamma rays made accidentally 25 years ago by Defense Department satellites used to monitor compliance with the nuclear test-ban treaty. After initial skepticism about their existence, Dr. Richard Lingenfelter, a gamma-ray astronomer at the University of California at San Diego, said scientists had made enough sightings to show that the bursters were real and "that we are dealing with highly variable sources and processes and probably not with a single force producing all these events."

He is particularly interested in using the observatory for more detailed investigations of exploding stars, or supernovas.

The observatory's Oriented Scintillation Spectrometer Experiment will be the primary instrument for examining the material enveloping supernovas to look for gamma rays that could illuminate the processes giving rise to most of the chemical elements, the stuff of the interstellar debris out of which the Earth and other planets were formed.

Analysis of energies from certain supernova remnants, Dr. Lingenfelter said, could give astronomers a new yardstick for measuring distances in the universe — hence for determining the rate of the universe's expansion and knowing its age and possible fate.

The observatory's two other instruments, the Imaging Compton Telescope and the Energetic Gamma Ray Experiment Telescope, were designed to measure the higher energy gamma rays and are to be relied on for the all-sky survey. Their measurements of diffuse radiation could help resolve questions relating to the large-scale distribution of matter in the universe.

IN BRIEF

A Transplant Debate On Drink and Liver

WASHINGTON (WP) — Should a history of heavy drinking disqualify a patient from a chance for a liver transplant? Two distinguished medical groups came down on opposite sides in a recent exchange in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

"In view of the dire, absolute scarcity of donor livers, it is fair to hold people responsible for their choices, including decisions to refuse alcoholism treatment, and to allocate organs on this basis," wrote Alvin H. Moss of the Center for Health Ethics and Law at the University of West Virginia and Mark Siegler of the Center for Clinical Medical Ethics at the University of Chicago, both physicians.

But a medical-ethics panel from the Transplant and Health Policy Center in Ann Arbor, Michigan, said there are "no good grounds" — moral or medical — to disqualify alcoholics categorically from transplantation.

Experts emphasize that every candidate for a liver transplant is evaluated on medical and psychosocial grounds. Rejection may be for lots of reasons — other illnesses, age, uncooperativeness and continued drinking. Abstinence from alcohol is a requirement for a liver-transplant candidate.

Permission Is Sought To Market AIDS Drug

NEW YORK (AP) — Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. says it has filed for government permission to market the anti-AIDS drug known as ddI, which would become the second approved therapy that slows the progression of AIDS.

The drug, also known as didanosine and by the brand name Videx, is similar to AZT, the only drug approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to treat acquired immune deficiency syndrome. Both drugs work by inhibiting an enzyme that the AIDS virus needs to grow, the company said.

AIDS activists have been pushing for speedy approval of ddI, which the company said has been administered to more than 23,000 patients worldwide in clinical studies and through an expanded use program that allows doctors to give the drug to AIDS carriers who do not respond to AZT treatments.

Greenhouse Gases And Fertilized Fields

WASHINGTON (WP) — Can amber waves of grain be bad for the atmosphere? That's the implication of a new study suggesting that concentrations of methane and nitrous oxide — two "greenhouse" gases expected to play a significant role in global warming — increase dramatically above land that is vigorously cultivated or treated with nitrogen-rich fertilizer.

Researchers at the Agriculture Department's Agricultural Research Service office in Fort Collins, Colorado, and at Colorado State University monitored the air chemistry over hundreds of acres of test sites north of Denver, including native grassland, wheat fields and pastures. In the current issue of Nature, they report that areas that had been fertilized or cultivated emitted two to four times as much nitrous oxide — and absorbed about 40 percent less methane — than untreated or untilled areas.

An ARS research chemist, Arvin Mosier, one of the report's authors, said the "most likely reason" is the action of soil microbes, whose dietary proclivities and resulting emissions affect the concentration of gases in the air above.

Deepest Lake Shows An 8-Year Turnover

NEW YORK (NYT) — Traces of an implacable atmospheric pollutant have enabled scientists to track and time the way water circulates from the surface to the bottom and back again in the world's deepest and largest body of fresh water, Lake Baikal in the Soviet Union.

The scientists learned that the lake's deepest waters were completely renewed from the surface with water plentiful in oxygen every eight years. The rate of exchange between surface and bottom water, a process called ventilation, is as frequent as once or twice a year in other large lakes in the temperate zone.

ACROSS

1 Little drink
4 Actor in "The Ghost Goes West"
9 Sea east of the Caspian
13 To —— it may concern
15 Rousseau work
16 Capitol feature
17 Ship on which Heracles sailed
18 Certain lilies
19 He loves, to Cato
20 Broadway spectacle
22 Asian apparition
23 Gold measure
24 —— shrdlu (printer's error)
26 Lily-of-the-valley feature
29 Arab demon
31 Rumpole's "She who must be ——"
32 Dissertation
36 Belgrade native
37 Greek vowel
38 Yesterday, in Le Havre
39 On the plump side
42 Chafing-dish fuel
44 A votre —— (French toast)
45 Embrace
46 Magic substance
49 City near Gainesville
51 The Colosseum, e.g.
52 Highland region of the U.S.
57 Suffix with Jean or Bernard
58 Actor Christopher
59 Apiece
60 Sets
61 Singer Bobby: 1936-73
62 Counterfeit
63 Galena and bauxite
64 Vapid
65 Welsh-rabbit brew

DOWN

1 One of Zeus's disguises
2 Hers, in Innsbruck
3 Kelly's possum
4 Wanted
5 Symbol of finality
6 Marx Brothers film, with "A"
7 "Thanks ——!"
8 Mosaic piece
9 Marx Brothers film
10 Man's slipper
11 Violinmaker
12 Admit
14 Marx Brothers film
21 Unconvincing
28 Spasm
26 Betsy or Diana
27 Help a thief
28 Food fish
30 Angelico or Diavolo
33 Keighley river
34 Hamiltons
35 Subject of a Plato symposium
37 Superlative ending
40 —— House, O'Neill's Calif. home
41 Viscera
42 Kind of triangle
43 Rosario ——, town in Argentina
46 Please, in Padua
47 Word with Mongolia or Hebrides
48 Epithet
50 Carp
53 Irish fuel
54 Sunken fence
55 Suffix with myth or poet
56 Words of woe

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	T	A	N		C	H	E	S	S		P	A	P	A
O	R	C	A		R	A	N	I	N		A	L	A	N
B	A	R	B	R	A	S	T	R	E	I	S	A	N	D
	P	E	S	E	T	A	S		E	N	T	I	T	Y
			N	E	T		A	R	L	O				
C	A	S	T	O	R		S	M	E	A	R	I	N	G
E	T	T	E		S	A	T	U	R	N		N	O	R
D	A	U	N	T		D	E	S		D	R	I	V	E
E	L	F		R	E	D	E	E	M		A	G	E	E
D	E	F	L	A	T	E	D		U	P	H	O	L	D
		I	L	E	D		O	N	A					
P	R	O	B	E	R		R	A	D	I	A	T	E	
L	A	W	R	E	N	C	E	S	A	N	D	E	R	S
A	R	E	A		A	R	D	E	N		Z	E	S	T
N	E	S	S		L	O	O	S	E		E	D	E	N

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(Continued on page 11)

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Herald International Tribune.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

** THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1991

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Turning to the Problems Of Part-Time Workers

By Frank Swoboda
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As competition abroad and demographics at home reshape the American work force, the idea of permanent, full-time work is becoming little more than a dream for millions of people who are being left with low pay and little or no health or pension protection.

That was the conclusion of a presentation made by a Johns Hopkins University economist, Virginia duRivage, at a recent gathering sponsored by the Economic Policy Institute, a labor-backed research group.

Since 1973 the rate of nontraditional employment has grown faster than the rate of full-time work, with nearly 25 percent of the nation's work force employed outside the traditional, permanent, full-time labor force.

The growth of *part-timing* is a phenomenon of the 1980s.

The expansion of this so-called "contingent" work force — part-time, temporary or contract workers with no permanent ties to an employer — is part of a fundamental change in the work force of advanced economies as businesses push for more flexibility in their labor force.

The numbers and concerns are not new.

The growth of the contingent work force is a phenomenon of the 1980s as companies pared back their core staffs, much like Japanese companies, and turned more and more to a work force that could be hired and fired as needed.

By hiring contingent workers, the company not only saved on wages and salaries, it often cut out expensive benefits.

THE PRESENTATION by Ms. duRivage is expected to serve as the basis for a report that the institute hopes to use to kindle congressional and presidential-campaign interest in labor-law reform.

Basically, she sees four major problems facing part-time workers:

- Low Pay. Part-time workers earn about 60 percent of the hourly wages of full-time workers, with part-time and contingent workers clustered near the bottom of the economic scale.
- Health Insurance. Seventy-five percent of part-time, year-round workers receive no health insurance from their employers, while 88 percent who work less than a full year get no health insurance.
- Pensions. Less than 20 percent of part-timers are included in pension programs.
- Unemployment Insurance. Although the unemployment-insurance program is federally regulated, the individual states determine standards for eligibility. Minimum standards for wages and time worked set by many states make many part-time workers ineligible for benefits.

The answer to these problems, according to Ms. duRivage and others at the Economic Policy Institute, probably lies in a universal, federal approach to the problem.

A possible solution to the problem of low pay, according to the duRivage presentation, could be an amendment to civil-rights law to assure that employees are not discriminated against in pay because of their work status.

This, she told the institute seminar, was a policy widely adopted by manufacturing companies during World War II to attract part-time workers for the war-production effort.

To deal with the health-care problem, Ms. duRivage borrowed a chapter from the AFL-CIO in suggesting a public-private program of national health insurance. The pension problem could be resolved, she told her audience, by reducing the "vesting" period for all industries to three years as it now is for small businesses, and by requiring employers to provide pensions for part-time as well as full-time workers.

Another necessary component of any pension reform would be a change in federal law to allow portability so workers, full- or part-time, would not lose pension credits if they changed jobs.

$64 Billion Question: Can Saudis Fulfill Wartime Pledges?

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

RIYADH — Saudi Arabia is facing its most severe financial crunch in 30 years, according to Western financial sources, with war-related obligations amounting to at least $64 billion and questions now being raised about whether it will be able to fulfill a $13.5 billion pledge to the United States this year.

The Saudis have pledged to pay $13.5 billion to help offset the cost of the U.S. military presence during the first three months of this year. But the government has paid "less than a third" of that total, according to a source who has taken part in a detailed analysis of the kingdom's financial situation. "There seems to be some problem," he remarked.

The problem, according to these Western financial analysts, is that Saudi Arabia had to spend, or commit, an estimated $64 billion in less than a year on war mobilization, new arms, expenditures to increase oil production, civil defense and loans and grants to friends and allies.

Some Saudis put the likely total cost significantly higher.

"I have a feeling that between August 1990 and August 1991 it will probably cost the Saudi government anything between $70 billion to $80 billion," said Prince Abdullah Faisal Turki, chairman of the Royal Commission of Jubail and Yanbu, the kingdom's main industrial development body.

Analysts talk about a "war deficit" of $45 billion to $50 billion for 1990-91, although the financial uncertainty is such that three months into the current fiscal year, no budget has yet been published.

The analysts estimate that war expenditures have included more than $13 billion that Saudi Arabia spent on arms last year to cope with a threatened Iraqi invasion and an estimated $3 billion in demobilization costs this year. The government also spent $800 million on housing and feeding Kuwaiti refugees.

Among other war-related expenditures tabulated since August were $6 billion in loan commitments last year to nine countries, including $1.5 billion to the Soviet Union. The analysts said Kuwait matched the Saudi amount and the United Arab Emirates provided another $1 billion, for a total commitment of $4 billion in loan guarantees and grants.

The commitments apparently were a joint effort to maintain Soviet support for the allied effort against Iraq, particularly at the United Nations, where the Soviets backed all of the resolutions that led to a U.N. mandate for the use of force to oust Iraq from Kuwait.

Prince Abdullah put assistance to the Soviets in a larger context of Arab Gulf concern for a major world power in serious financial and political difficulty. "We still have responsibility toward other countries. It is to the benefit of the whole world that the Soviet Union is helped through its problems, be they political or economic," he said.

The prince said he believed the $4 billion was mostly in long-term loans.

The Saudi government resumed diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union last year. They had been suspended, but never formally broken, in the 1930s when Stalin withdrew the last Soviet diplomat stationed in the kingdom.

The Saudis reportedly also paid, or pledged, $1.7 billion to Egypt, $1.2 billion to Turkey, $1.1 billion to $1.6 billion to Syria and lesser amounts to Morocco, Lebanon, Somalia, Bahrain and Djibouti.

The Saudi financial picture is as bleak as it has been since the mid-1960s, when the kingdom went through a crisis that saw the king, Saud, removed for financial and general incompetence.

But its underlying financial and oil resources are now far greater, with the kingdom pumping a little over 8 million barrels a day — up from 5 million before the war.

According to the calculations of Western financial analysts, Saudi Arabia spent about $30 billion on the war effort between last August and December and will spend $34 billion more this year.

The government pledged a total of $20

See SAUDIS, Page 11

Recession: A Case of Nerves

Recovery Hopes Pinned to Restored U.S. Confidence

By Syliva Nasar
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The current recession may be the first in memory that can be attributed to a case of nerves. And now that confidence has come roaring back, signs are that an economic recovery is not far behind. But will the recovery be nearly as strong as the dramatic lift in consumer spirits?

While other recessions since World War II resulted from knockout blows to income, like the 1973 Arab oil embargo, or overexuberant spending, or blundering economic policymakers, this one seems to have started when the Gulf crisis last August shook Americans' confidence in prospects for business and jobs.

Consumers responded by cutting back sharply on big-ticket purchases, like cars and appliances; businesses slashed inventories and laid off workers.

Success in the Gulf has dispelled the gloom. Investors have been bidding stocks and the dollar sharply higher. Business executives are optimistic about future sales.

More importantly, consumers' expectations about the economy have soared. One sign of renewed faith: Consumers flocked back into the housing market in February.

None of this means that the economy will bounce back as smartly as confidence has. In fact, economists are expecting a modest recovery in line with a recession that many thought would be shorter and shallower than average.

What's more, the recovery will have to wait until business stops slashing jobs and starts hiring again. That is not likely to happen before the summer, said Lawrence Kudlow, chief economist at Bear, Stearns & Co. He expects Friday's unemployment report to show that employers are still retrenching.

Pinning hopes of an economic revival on the recovery of nerve makes sense for those who believe that when the economy stumbled, psychology was the main culprit.

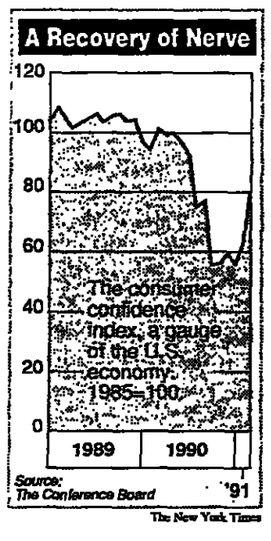
To be sure, the nation's eight-year economic expansion turned sluggish a year or so before Iraqi tanks rolled into Kuwait. The economy was thus more vulnerable to sudden swings in mood.

But in retrospect, many economists say the recession was not inevitable. "It wasn't necessary to have a recession," said Martin S. Feldstein, president of the National Bureau of Economic Research and former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Ronald Reagan.

Inventories were lean. Inflation was not speeding up. "None of the usual financial predecessors of recession have appeared to this day," said Robert E. Hall, an economist at Stanford University.

The gap between the yields on safe investments like Treasury bonds and riskier ones like commercial paper, which typically double or triple before downturns, never did widen much, for example.

Until August, most private forecasters expected the economic expansion to continue. And it was December before the Bush administration, the Federal Reserve and the International Monetary Fund



See NERVES, Page 13

Quietly, U.S. Talks to Japan On Car Exports

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The Bush administration may be willing after all to help the beleaguered U.S. auto industry gain new relief from Japanese competition.

Expressing concern that Detroit's Big Three are experiencing "difficult times," Commerce Secretary Robert A. Mosbacher on Wednesday strongly hinted that Japanese automakers should further restrain their exports to the United States.

Mr. Mosbacher's suggestion was apparently made in a roundabout way at a meeting with Eiichi Nakao, minister of international trade and industry.

At a briefing for reporters, Mr. Mosbacher denied Japanese press reports that he had explicitly asked Mr. Nakao for curbs on Japanese auto sales in the United States that go beyond Japan's "voluntary" export ceiling of 2.3 million vehicles per year. "We have no desire or intent to limit anybody's right to export or sell in the United States," Mr. Mosbacher said.

But describing the U.S. auto market as suffering from "oversupply," Mr. Mosbacher said that Washington would enforce anti-dumping laws.

Mr. Mosbacher acknowledged he has no evidence that Japanese companies are selling cars in the United States below cost in violation of U.S. anti-dumping laws.

Asked whether his comments should therefore be interpreted by the Japanese official as indicating a desire for additional restraints on auto exports, Mr. Mosbacher replied: "Gee, I'm not going to tell him what to think."

Mr. Mosbacher's remarks were the latest in a confusing series of statements by Bush administration officials on the auto issue.

Responding to a written request by Lee A. Iacocca, chairman of Chrysler Corp., for a limit on the Japanese share of the U.S. market, which currently stands at around 30 percent, the Treasury Department rejected the idea as bad for consumers and inimical to free-market principles.

The White House also reacted coolly to Mr. Iacocca's proposal, although the presidential spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said the White House is concerned about the industry's health.

Now comes Mr. Mosbacher, who is widely viewed as less committed to the free-trade ideology than most other administration policymakers. The commerce secretary's comments suggest that the admin-

See CARS, Page 10

Fannie Mae Chief Gets $27 Million Handshake

By Cindy Skrzycki
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — David O. Maxwell left his job as chairman of the Federal National Mortgage Association this year with $27 million in compensation.

The big payout consisted of $7 million in annual compensation for his last year and a lump-sum pension payment of $20 million. It put Mr. Maxwell, 60, ahead of such well-known executives as the Chrysler Corp. chairman, Lee A. Iacocca, who took home a little less than $4 million last year in salary, bonuses and stock options that he exercised.

Senator Alan Dixon, Democrat of Illinois, said: "I've never heard of a retirement package that large. I can't imagine it is justifiable."

Gale Cincotta, chairman of National Peoples' Action, a network of neighborhood groups focused on housing issues, called the package "obscene."

Company officials conceded the payment was likely to raise eyebrows, but financial analysts said they doubted that shareholders would voice much opposition to his compensation or retirement benefits since they have shared handsomely in the rewards of the company over the past few years.

During Mr. Maxwell's tenure, Fannie Mae went from losing $1 million a day to earning $1 billion a year. Its assets rose from $58 billion to $133 billion.

When Mr. Maxwell arrived at Fannie Mae in 1981, the company's stock was trading at $3 per share. It has traded as high as $48.50, adjusted for stock splits, and closed Tuesday at $47.12 1-2.

"I am the first to say it's a very large amount of money," said Mr. Maxwell, who will pay some $6 million in taxes on the pension portion of his compensation package. "I never in my wildest dreams believed that any time in my life I would have a lot of money. Now that I have it and it's an object of considerable interest, it's a little unsettling."

In 1989, Mr. Maxwell's cash compensation was $1.3 million, and with stock options his pay package came close to $4 million.

Mr. Maxwell is widely credited for engineering the resuscitation of the Washington-based, publicly owned company, known as Fannie Mae, that was chartered by the government to help finance home mortgages.

Mr. Maxwell's salary was disclosed in a statement Fannie Mae sent out this week to its shareholders about its annual meeting, scheduled for May 16.

"How do you measure the worth of someone who turned around one of the nation's largest financial institutions?" said Carole Berger, managing director of C.J. Lawrence Inc., a New York brokerage firm. "He's worth every penny they paid him."

When Mr. Maxwell joined Fannie Mae in the fall of 1981, his salary was $225,000 and represented no increase from his previous position as chairman and chief executive officer of Ticor Mortgage Insurance Co. in Los Angeles.

IADB's No Angers Brazilians

Reuters

BRASILIA — Brazil said that a decision by the Inter-American Development Bank to block a $350 million loan to the country was illegal and unacceptable.

The Foreign Ministry said on Tuesday the IADB had postponed the loan for at least two months at the request of the United States, France, Canada, Japan and Britain.

Enrique Iglesias, the president of the IADB said in Tokyo on Wednesday that he regretted a decision by major industrialized nations to delay the loan to Brazil.

The highly unusual row between the government and the IADB underscored the difficult relations between Brazil and its creditors.

The Brazilian government has for five months been negotiating with creditors a new accord on its $60 billion debt to commercial banks, half of its total foreign debt of $121.8 billion.

Talks have stalled on payment of some $8 billion in interest arrears that accumulated between July 1989 and December 1990.

A strongly worded statement from the Foreign Ministry said the bank's decision was "illegitimate and unacceptable." The acting foreign minister, Marcos Azambuja, said at a news conference that the attitude of the IADB was clearly political.

Once East's Forte, Piano Makers Face New Music

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — As a piano maker that once delivered to the Saxon royal court and produced instruments described by Prokofiev as the best made anywhere, Julius Blüthner Pianofortefabrik GmbH was long pampered by the East German regime as a prime earner of foreign exchange.

But even companies that got special treatment did not get state-of-the-art tools, wood or metal parts, leaving them exposed to the cold wind of competition that has been blowing since unification.

"We missed 40 years of new technology and it will take years to catch up," said Ingbert Blüthner-Haessler, who is the great-grandson of the company's founder and who recently bought back the company from the Treuhandanstalt.

It may not be surprising that eastern Germany's vast shipyards and poisonous chemical complexes are being shaken to their roots by the shift to capitalism. But the area's industrial crisis runs so deep that even the former East German regime's favored showcase industries are in nearly as desperate a situation.

The East German regime recognized long ago that it had inherited an area that was one of the cradles of keyboard technology. East Germany included Saxony and Thuringia, an area where hundreds of family workshops once flourished and which gave the world the composers Bach and Wagner.

By the turn of the century, Blüthner of Leipzig had joined Bechstein of Berlin and Bösendorfer of Vienna to rank as one of Europe's venerable three B's and a number of other piano makers in eastern Germany had also acquired world-class status.

The East German government was quick to capitalize on such pedigrees in its eternal struggle to earn precious foreign exchange. Selective subsidies and export campaigns helped the companies underprice competitors in Western markets, but little of the foreign exchange was plowed back into the companies that earned it.

"You are talking about factories which have not been touched since the 1950s," said Brian Majeski, editor of Music Trade Magazine, an industry publication in the United States, who recently traveled in the area.

Many of the problems facing the companies are the familiar ones endemic to all companies making the transition in Eastern Europe: overstaffing, loss of quality workers who have emigrated to the West, and lack of experience in marketing and accounting.

But specialized technology companies such as the piano industry are running into special problems. They were particularly vulnerable to the lack of investment in a field where computerization has led to massive changes in production technology.

This was equally true for Soviet, Polish and Czech firms, but the eastern Germans have yet another problem: They must price their wares in one of the world's stronger currencies, the Deutsche mark.

"If you want to buy a piano in Poland imported from eastern Germany, it now costs eight to 10 times what it did before monetary union," said Lidia Semeniuk, an official with Ars Polona, Poland's import-export agency for music and art.

The combination of laggard technology and a strong currency has left the firms in eastern Germany groping to find a perfect market niche.

Their quality is best suited to lower and some middle market niches but a range of other producers can now underprice them.

"We imported Zimmermann pianos from East Germany for about 10 years but we don't plan to reorder this year now that they are priced in Deutsche marks," said Chris Woo, operations manager of Tsang Fook Piano Co., a Hong Kong importer and wholesaler. "East Germany's pricing policy used to make it interesting."

"Zimmermann pianos sold reasonably well in the U.S. but they were priced about 15 percent below mid-range West German instruments," Mr. Majeski said.

The Koreans will loom as a key competitor in the former eastern German niches. Benefiting from a strong home market with roughly 160,000 pianos sold per year in South Korea, mass producers such as Young Chang and Samik are penetrating the lower and middle-range markets throughout the world using economies of scale and cheap labor.

"The Koreans see strong possibilities for developing sales in eastern Germany," said Martin Weedon, director of distribution for Young Chang based in London.

While Zimmermann and a series of other producers such as Geyer, Rönisch and Hupfeld may face a wrenching adjustment, the long-standing if tarnished pedigree of Blüthner has allowed the company to take charge of its own fate.

Mr. Blüthner-Haessler, who had seen his firm expropriated by the East German government in 1972 but stayed on as manager, repurchased the company last year from the Treuhand.

At first Blüthner thought it would need help from the western German maker Bechstein but it later reassessed its chances and decided it could survive on its own.

"We were grateful to Bechstein to offer a hand at the time but we decided that our possibilities had changed and that we did not want to replace one boss with another," Mr. Blüthner-Haessler said.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

April 3

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lire	D.Fl.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.897	3.349	1.1372	0.3328	0.1374 *	—	5.476 *	1.1298	1.3746 *	1.655	1.819 *
Brussels	34.925	61.6975	20.931	6.052	2.7629 *	18.26	—	20.8095	0.2496	29.885	33.195*
Frankfurt	1.6732	2.972	—	0.295	0.1344 *	0.8972	4.858 *	1.1784	1.214 *	1.446	1.614 *
London (a)	1.7765	—	2.3885	10.8839	2.289.50	3.347	61.035	2.5151	243.98	2.8521	183.89
Madrid	183.271	184.157	61.91	18.227	8.322 *	54.069	2.6981	72.12	25.259 *	89.882	—
Milan	1,245.20	1,272.75	744.15	218.43	—	660.45	36.172	878.75	9.043	1,078.55	72.918
New York (b)	—	1.771 a	1.6785	5.4935	1,369.50	1.8978	34.565	1.4033	132.56	1.1938	104.89
Paris	5.634	10.0775	3.3804	—	4.4553 *	5.888	0.1647	4.8983	4.7189 *	4.969	5.4695*
Tokyo	132.75	244.87	83.73	30.48	0.777	72.71	4.8207	97.25	—	118.28	1.2349
Toronto	1.1585	2.0444	0.6988	0.2568	0.729 *	0.6728	3.312 *	0.8307	0.83 *	—	1.11 *
Zurich	1.0465	2.5391	0.8476	0.2502	0.1128 *	0.7536	4.1257 *	—	1.2039 *	1.2377	1.3675*
† ECU	1.2296	0.6925	2.0584	6.978	1,532.50	2.2281	63.3691	1.2462	169.464	1.6082	122.588
† SDR	1.2397	0.765	2.2736	7.7147	1,693.88	2.5685	46.9185	1.9787	187.293	1.559	141.825

*Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates. Toronto rates at 2 p.m. a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.A.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	9728.0	Greek drac.	183.25	Mex. peso	2980.00	S. Afr. rand	2.665
Austral. $	1.2852	Hong Kong $	7.793	N. Zealand $	1.6906	Soviet ruble*	0.5972
Austr. schil.	11.77	Indian rupee	19.646	Norw. krone	6.515	Swed. krona	6.058
Brazil cruz.	348.30	Indo. rupiah	1915.00	Phil. peso	27.28	Taiwan $	26.92
Chilean peso*	5.2221	Irish $	0.6285	Port. escudo	149.00	Thai baht	25.47
Danish krone	6.4185	Israeli shek.	2.2306	Saudi riyal	3.7503	Turkish lira	3451.07
Egypt. pound	3.1813	Kuwaiti dinar	0.48	Sing. $	1.7645	UAE dirham	3.6727
Fin. markka	3.9525	Malay. ring.	2.7482	S. Kor. won	725.10	Venez. boliv.	54.25

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.7658	1.7577	1.7498	Canadian dollar	1.1578	1.1611	1.1648
Deutsche mark	1.6767	1.6803	1.6846	Japanese yen	137.89	138.05	138.25
Swiss franc	1.4210	1.4239	1.4262				

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

April 3

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	6 3/8-6 1/4	9 1/8-9	8 1/4-8	12 1/2-12	9 1/8-9	8-7 7/8	9 1/8-9	8
2 months	6 1/4-6 1/8	9 1/8-9	8 1/8-8	12 3/8-12	9 1/4-9	7 1/8-7	9 1/8-9	8
3 months	6 1/4-6	9 1/8-9	8 1/8-8	12 1/4-12	9 1/8-9	7 1/8-7	9 1/8-9	7 7/8
6 months	6 1/8-6	9 1/8-9	8 1/4-8	11 7/8-11	9 1/8-9	7 1/4-7	9 1/8-9	8
1 year	6 1/8-6	9 1/8-9	7 7/8-8	11 5/8-11	9 1/8-9	7 1/4-7	9 1/8-9	8

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank. Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

April 3

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Prime rate	8/6 1/2	8/6 1/2
Federal funds	6 1/2	6 3/8
Commercial paper 30-179 days	6.20	6.20
3-month Treasury bills	5.77	5.74
6-month Treasury bills	5.78	5.76
1-year Treasury bills	5.87	5.85
30-year Treasury bond	8.23	8.22
3-month CD's	6.05	6.05
6-month CD's	6.05	6.03
Japan		
Discount rate	4.00	4.00
Call money	5 5/32	5 7/32
3-month interbank	5 1/16	7 25/32
6-month interbank	5 1/16	7⅛
Germany		
Discount rate	6⅛	6½
Lombard rate	9.00	9.00
Call money	9.00	8.95
1-month interbank	9.00	9.00
3-month interbank	9.20	9.20
6-month interbank	9.30	9.30
Britain		
Bank base rate	12½	12½
Call money	12 5/16	12⅜
3-month interbank	12⅜	12 7/16
6-month interbank	11⅜	11 15/16
France		
Intervention rate	9.00	9.00
Call money	9⅜	9 7/16
1-month interbank	9 5/16	9⅜
3-month interbank	9⅜	9 5/16
6-month interbank	9⅜	9 7/16

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

April 3

1 month	6¼ - 6⅛
2 months	6¼ - 6⅛
3 months	6¼ - 6⅛
6 months	6⅜ - 6¼
1 year	6⅝ - 7

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

April 3

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets 30-day average yield:	6.03
Telerate Interest Rate Index:	4.191

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

April 3

	A.M.	P.M.	Close
Hong Kong	358.45	358.05	+ 0.20
Luxembourg	358.00	—	+ 0.15
Paris (12.5 kilo)	358.12	357.95	+ 3.54
Zurich	358.75	358.75	+ 3.28
London	357.85	359.20	+ 1.70
New York	—	359.80	+ 1.85

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

TRANS EUROPE FUND N.V.
Amsterdam

Shareholders are invited to attend the Annual General Meeting to be held on Tuesday April 16 at 14:30 hours at the office of the Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Vijzelstraat 32, Amsterdam.

AGENDA

1. Opening.
2. Report of the Management for the financial year 1990 and report of the Supervisory Board.
3. Adoption of the Annual Accounts for the financial year 1990.
4. Approval of destination of income.
5. Amendment in the wording of the Articles of Association.
6. Amendment in the composition of the Supervisory Board.
7. Any other business.

Holders of bearer shares wishing to attend the General Meeting are invited to deposit their shares at Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. in Amsterdam or at Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet S.A., Paris not later than Thursday April 11, 1991 before 4 p.m., a deposit certificate will be issued to such shareholders, which, upon surrender, will entitle them to attend the meeting and cast their vote.

Holders of shares registered with the Company in its shareholder's register must inform the Managing Director in writing at least four days prior to the meeting that they wish to attend the meeting in person or by proxy.

Furthermore the annual report for 1990 as well as the agenda, the proposed amendment in the wording of the Articles of Association and the proposed amendment in the composition of the Supervisory Board can be obtained, free of charge, at ABN-de Neuflize International Investment Advisory Company B.V., Noorderstraat 5, 1017 TV Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

Amsterdam, March 28, 1991.

ABN-de Neuflize International
Investment Advisory Company B.V.
(Managing director)

MIM BRITANNIA OKASAN GLOBAL STRATEGY FUND
SICAV

Registered Office: Luxembourg, 14, rue Aldringen
Registre de Commerce: Section B 23.784

NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The Annual General Meeting of shareholders of MIM BRITANNIA OKASAN GLOBAL STRATEGY FUND, SICAV will be held at the registered office in Luxembourg, 14, rue Aldringen, on Friday, 12th April at 11:30 a.m. with the following agenda:

1. To hear and accept:
   (a) the Management Report of the Directors,
   (b) the Report of the Auditor.
2. To approve the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Operations for the year ended 31st December, 1990.
3. To discharge the Directors and the Auditor with respect to their performance of duties for the year ended 31st December, 1990.
4. To elect the Directors to serve until the next Annual General Meeting of shareholders.
5. To elect the Auditor to serve until the next Annual General Meeting of shareholders.
6. Any other business.

The Board of Directors

Notes:
1. A Member entitled to stand and vote is entitled to appoint one or more proxies to attend and on a poll vote instead of him. A proxy need not also be a member of the Corporation.
2. The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory general meeting is required and that decisions will be taken on the majority of the Shares present or represented.
3. To be valid, forms of proxy must be lodged with the Registered Office of the Corporation not later than 48 hours before the time at which the Meeting is convened.

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MARKET DIARY

Stocks Close Lower In Heavy Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices were lower at the close of the New York Stock Exchange on Wednesday in heavy trading, with the blue chips lower after a late bout of program selling.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which surged 63.86 points

N.Y. Stocks

Tuesday, fell 18.32 to 2,926.73, according to an unofficial tally.

Advances led declines 3-2. Volume at 4 P.M. amounted to about 215 million shares, up from 189.5 million traded Tuesday.

Prices were higher in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts had expected the Dow to continue its march back toward the 3,000 level, a mark it neared in early March and last July. But fading hopes for an interest-rate cut from the Federal Reserve kept it in check. A late wave of program selling pushed the blue chips decidedly into the minus column.

The Dow opened higher, but the advance fizzled at mid-morning after reports that the Federal Reserve might not be ready to ease interest rates soon.

Ralph Bloch, senior vice president and chief market analyst at Raymond, James & Associates in St. Petersburg, Florida, said traders reacted to a report in the Johnson Smick International newsletter saying that the Fed was unlikely to ease because of policy disagreements among officials.

The report said the Fed was not likely to cut rates for anything short of disastrously weak employment data Friday.

As of 3 P.M., RJR Nabisco was the most active issue, higher.

PSI Resources followed, lower. Citicorp was third, up sharply as were other major banks.

Dollar Gains on Mark But Dips Against Yen

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar rebounded late Wednesday against the Deutsche mark but dipped against the yen in hesitant trading.

Dealers said they were awaiting new direction from the outcome of a meeting of the Bundesbank's po-

Foreign Exchange

licy-making council on Thursday and in the U.S. employment data for March due on Friday.

Speculation has increased that the German central bank will not move to raise interest rates to protect the Deutsche mark, which has been falling in recent weeks.

The U.S. unit climbed to 1.6785 DM, after a previous close of 1.6698, but fell to 137.50 yen, after 137.85.

The British pound retreated to $1.7710, after $1.7787.

The dollar climbed to 1.4233 Swiss francs, from 1.4182, and to 5.6935 French francs, from 5.6615.

Earlier in London, the dollar finished lower.

The dollar dropped to 1.6705 DM, compared with 1.6840 at the close Tuesday, and to 137.35 yen, compared with 138.80.

Dealers said a slightly larger-than-expected allocation of funds Wednesday morning by the Bundesbank was consistent with an unchanged rate policy.

The case against an increase also was bolstered by news that the bank would not be holding a press conference after the meeting, which it normally would do if an increase were to be announced.

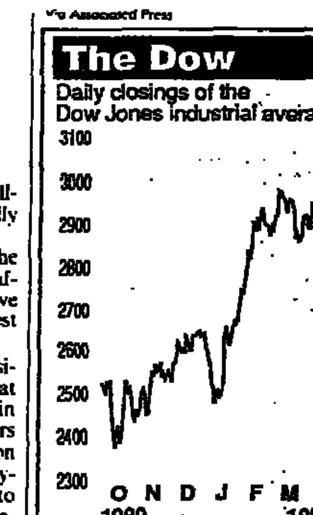
Market opinion was divided on whether sufficiently weak U.S. employment data could prompt a cut in U.S. interest rates on Friday.

Dealers said that the U.S. Federal Reserve Board had lowered rates in response to weak jobs reports in the past.

The pound advanced to $1.7765, after $1.7645.

The U.S. currency slipped to 1.4165 Swiss francs, from 1.4322, and to 5.6710 French francs, from 5.7125.

Via Associated Press April 3



Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2956.19	2970.54	2915.84	2926.73	— 18.32
Trans	1122.36	1131.35	1107.72	1116.18	+ 0.70
Util	216.74	217.87	215.17	216.30	— 0.44
Comp	1046.36	1052.47	1033.33	1038.62	— 3.70

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	Previous High	Low	Close	Today 3 P.M.
Industrials	449.82	439.64	447.82	451.43
Transp.	266.11	263.23	266.11	265.92
Utilities	145.41	143.37	145.61	145.10
Finance	29.76	29.07	29.76	30.26
SP 500	379.50	371.30	379.50	380.92
SP 100	360.13	351.69	360.13	360.94

NYSE Indexes

	Previous High	Low	Close	Today 3 P.M.
Composite	207.42	204.54	207.42	208.28
Industrials	259.77	255.84	259.77	260.76
Transp.	164.54	162.21	164.54	164.81
Utilities	94.05	93.21	94.05	93.93
Finance	150.36	148.48	150.36	152.29

NASDAQ Indexes

	Previous High	Low	Close	Today 3 P.M.
Composite	491.23	488.88	491.20	496.98
Industrials	557.27	544.80	557.26	562.78
Finance	440.26	435.91	440.07	443.38
Insurance	554.51	547.12	554.51	560.02
Utilities	575.45	564.14	575.56	585.10
Banks	317.21	308.00	310.45	315.91
Transp.	514.62	506.39	514.34	512.17

AMEX Stock Index

Previous High	Low	Close	Today 3 P.M.
360.00	357.35	359.91	362.30

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Previous Close	Today Noon
20 Bonds	93.88	93.97
10 Utilities	95.73	95.75
10 Industrials	92.03	92.00

Market Sales

NYSE 3 p.m. volume	181,610,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	226,931,910
Amex 3 p.m. volume	14,410,000
Amex prev. cons. close	17,348,000
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	199,627,000

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
RJR Nb n	34003	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
PSI	30942	18⅛	17½	17¾	— ¼
Citicorp	25126	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
PhilMr	22488	70⅛	68	68¼	—1¼
SlicnGr	20988	41	37⅝	38	—4½
AmExp	20759	29⅞	29¼	29⅝	
Chase	18528	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	+ ¾
IBM	18404	114¼	113	113⅝	— ⅛
Bevrly	18218	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
GenEl	16333	72⅝	71⅛	71¼	—1
Digital	16313	65⅝	63⅝	64⅛	+ ⅛
BnkAm	16288	38	37	37⅝	+ ½
GTE s	15735	32½	31⅞	32¼	+ ½
PepsiC s	15733	35⅛	34	34⅛	— ⅛
Glaxo	15268	41½	40¾	41	— ¼

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amdhl	7982	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ½
Hilhov	6511	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
EchoBy	6062	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅜
ENSCO	5754	2⅝	2½	2½	
CornCr	4354	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅜
FruitL	3747	14	13½	14	+ ⅜
A-be sc	3426	10⅛	10	10¼	— ⅛
Hasbro	3377	24½	24¼	24½	
ChDvA s	2808	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅜
ICH	2765	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
AlpinGr	2751	4⅛	4	4	
viCnlAr	2415	3⅝	3⅜	3½	+ ¼
A-oft2 sc	2361	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	
Lionel	2182	2⅞	2⅝	2½	— ¼
WstEng n	2148	11⅜	10⅛	11	+1¼

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	954	1193
Declined	668	447
Unchanged	446	428
Total issues	2068	2068
New Highs	189	142
New Lows	4	3

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	335	331
Declined	273	234
Unchanged	228	243
Total issues	836	808
New Highs	45	32
New Lows	2	2

Previous NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,266	845
Declined	684	1,028
Unchanged	2,162	2,247
Total issues	4,112	4,120

S&P 100 Index Options

April 2

Strike Price	Calls-Last Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Puts-Last Apr	May	Jun	Jly
290	69	—	—	—	⅛	⅛	—	—
295	—	—	—	—	—	⅛	—	—
300	59⅝	—	—	—	⅛	½	—	—
305	56⅝	—	—	—	⅛	½	—	—
310	46⅝	—	—	—	⅛	⅜	—	—
315	—	—	—	—	⅛	⅝	—	—
320	39	—	41	—	⅛	1	2⅛	—
325	36⅝	—	33	—	⅝	1⅛	3⅛	—
330	30	—	—	—	⅛	1⅜	3	4⅝
335	27⅝	—	—	—	⅜	1⅞	3⅛	—
340	21½	24	—	—	⅝	2⅛	4½	6½
345	17⅝	20	17⅞	—	1	3⅛	5⅛	—
350	13	15⅝	15½	—	1⅝	4⅝	6⅝	9⅛
355	9⅝	12⅛	12⅝	—	3	6⅛	8⅛	—
360	6⅛	9⅝	12⅝	13	5	8⅛	10⅛	14⅝
365	3⅝	6⅝	7⅝	—	7⅛	10⅝	—	—
370	2⅛	5	6⅛	—	11⅛	13⅝	—	—
375	1⅛	3½	5⅝	—	—	—	—	—
380	⅛	2⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—	—	—	—

Calls: total vol. 102,255; total open int. 346,952
Puts: total vol. 185,592; total open int. 386,147

	Dec 92	Dec 93	Dec 92	Dec 93
27½	—	—	⅝	1⅛
30	8⅛	—	1⅜	—
32½	—	—	1⅝	2½
35	4⅛	—	2⅝	3⅛
37½	—	4⅛	—	—

Calls: total vol. 25; total open int. 12,285
Puts: total vol. 531; total open int. 49,882
Source: CBOE.

Currency Options

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE April 2

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Apr	May	Jun	Puts—Last Apr	May	Jun
31,250 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
Pound	162½	r	r	13.6	r	r	r
177.66	170	r	r	r	r	r	3.00
177.66	172½	3.50	r	4.98	r	1.82	3.02
177.66	175	2.85	r	4.08	0.98	3.23	3.85
177.66	177½	1.74	2.30	r	1.78	r	r
177.66	180	0.87	r	2.30	r	r	r
177.66	182½	0.30	0.90	r	r	r	r
177.66	185	0.09	0.60	r	r	r	r
177.66	202½	r	r	r	r	r	27.65
62,500 German Marks-cents per unit.							
Mark	54	r	r	r	r	0.08	r
59.70	55	r	r	r	r	r	0.26
59.70	56	r	r	r	r	0.22	0.41
59.70	56½	r	r	r	r	0.17	r
59.70	57½	r	r	r	0.17	0.43	0.78
59.70	58	r	r	2.16	0.18	0.57	0.92
59.70	58½	1.43	r	r	0.54	0.95	1.38
59.70	59	1.18	1.23	1.59	0.44	0.76	1.16
59.70	59½	0.56	1.12	r	0.75	r	r
59.70	60	0.64	0.86	1.38	0.70	1.55	1.70
59.70	60½	0.40	r	1.02	r	r	r
59.70	61	0.24	0.61	0.96	1.37	r	2.74
59.70	61½	0.12	r	r	r	r	r
59.70	62	0.05	0.39	0.55	2.58	2.21	2.73
59.70	62½	0.07	0.14	r	2.98	r	r
59.70	63	r	0.20	0.38	r	r	r
59.70	64	r	r	0.20	4.85	r	r
59.70	65	r	r	0.13	r	r	r
59.70	66	r	r	0.02	r	r	
6.25 mil Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
Yen	68	r	r	r	r	r	0.34
72.41	69	r	r	r	0.86	r	0.53
72.41	70	r	r	r	0.20	0.43	0.87
72.41	70½	r	r	r	0.16	r	r
72.41	71	1.39	r	2.24	0.36	0.72	1.04
72.41	71½	1.80	r	r	0.33	1.05	r
72.41	72	0.67	r	r	0.71	r	r
72.41	72½	r	1.13	r	r	1.36	r
72.41	73	0.34	0.94	1.10	r	r	r
72.41	73½	r	0.73	r	r	r	r
72.41	74	0.22	0.52	r	r	r	r
72.41	75	0.07	r	r	r	r	r
72.41	75½	0.04	r	r	r	r	r
72.41	76	r	0.21	r	r	r	r
72.41	77	r	r	0.27	r	r	
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
Franc	66	r	r	4.48	r	r	0.54
70.32	68	s	s	r	s	s	1.08
70.32	69	r	r	2.34	0.33	r	r
70.32	70	1.80	1.14	1.75	r	r	r
70.32	70½	0.45	r	r	r	r	r
70.32	71	0.55	r	1.38	r	r	r
70.32	72	0.26	0.52	r	r	r	r
70.32	73	r	0.31	r	r	r	r
70.32	75	r	r	0.39	r	r	r

Total call vol. 29,762; Call open int. 478,763
Total put vol. 22,763; Put open int. 381,539
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
DISTRIBUTION				
Blue Chip Value Fnd	-	.20	4-26	4-12
INCREASED				
Pep Boys-M.M.&J	Q	.03 ¼	7-29	7-15
Lockheed Corp	Q	.50	6-3	5-21
OMITTED				
B-H Bulk Carriers				
STOCK				
FNB Rochester Corp		.3PC	6-14	5-1
STOCK SPLIT				
Arbor Drugs — 3-for-2				
Gainsco Inc — 3-for-2				
USUAL				
ACM Govt Income	M	.10 ½	4-26	4-12
ACM Govt Opptv F	M	.084	4-26	4-12
ACM Managed Inc	M	.084	4-26	4-12
ACM Managed M-M	M	.12 ½	4-26	4-12
Bank San Fran Co A	-	.05	4-23	4-12
Bankers Corp	Q	.13	4-30	4-15
Berlitz Intl Inc	Q	.12 ½	4-19	4-11
Binks Manufg	Q	.30	4-22	4-12
Blackstone Strat	M	.09125	4-30	4-15
Blue Chip Value	Q	.30	4-26	4-12
Comstock Ptrs Str	-	.0666	4-30	4-15
Cummins Engine	Q	.57 ½	6-30	6-1
Diagnostic Prods	Q	.08	5-22	5-8
Diebold Inc	Q	.40	6-7	5-17
DPL Inc	Q	.40 ½	6-1	5-6
Jackpot Enterprises	Q	.08	4-30	4-16
Lennar Corp	Q	.06	5-16	5-6
Napa Valley Bncrp	Q	.08	5-10	4-15
National City Corp	Q	.47	5-1	4-17
Wels Markets	Q	.16	5-24	5-10
Werner Enterpr	Q	.03	5-6	4-22
Winn Dixie	M	.09	5-1	4-15
Winn Dixie	M	.09	6-3	5-15
Winn Dixie	M	.09	7-1	6-17

Source: UPI.

European Futures

	Close		High	Low	Prev. Close	
SUGAR (FOX) U.S. Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons						
May	197.00	197.40	200.00	196.00	200.80	201.40
Aug	197.20	198.60	201.00	197.20	199.40	201.40
Oct	194.00	195.00	197.00	194.00	195.80	198.40
Dec	187.00	190.00	191.00	191.00	187.20	193.40
Mar	186.00	187.40	188.40	187.00	188.40	190.00
May	186.60	189.60	187.80	187.00	189.00	191.00
Aug	187.60	193.00	N.T.	N.T.	189.00	194.20
Est. Sales 483.						
COCOA (FOX) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 10 tons						
May	665	666	689	664	683	684
Jul	689	690	714	687	707	708
Sep	710	711	736	709	727	728
Dec	737	738	761	737	754	755
Mar	762	763	783	762	777	779
May	777	780	800	780	794	796
Jul	798	799	811	798	814	815
Est. Sales 5,218.						
COFFEE (FOX) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 5 tons						
May	604	605	608	598	604	605
Jul	615	616	620	611	617	618
Sep	630	632	633	626	630	631
Nov	642	644	646	638	644	645
Jan	654	656	658	650	656	662
Mar	664	670	670	670	670	678
May	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
Est. Sales 5,052.						

	High	Low	Close		Ch'ge
WHITE SUGAR (Matif) Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons					
May	297.00	296.00	296.50	297.50	Unch.
Aug	291.00	290.00	290.50	292.00	— 0.80
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	262.00	264.00	— 0.50
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	259.00	261.00	— 1.00
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	261.00	263.00	— 1.00
May	N.T.	N.T.	262.00	264.00	— 0.50

Est. sales 2,261. Prev. sales 3,271. Open interest 9,840.

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton-lots of 100 tons					
Apl	169.25	165.00	168.50	168.50	+2.25
May	164.00	161.00	163.00	163.25	+0.50
Jun	162.25	159.00	161.75	161.75	+1.25
Jul	162.50	159.50	162.25	162.00	+0.25
Aug	164.25	162.50	163.75	163.75	— 0.25
Sep	166.25	163.50	166.25	164.75	— 0.25
Oct	168.25	165.50	168.25	168.25	+1.25
Nov	169.00	168.25	169.00	169.00	Unch.
Dec	171.00	171.00	171.00	171.00	+1.25
Est. Sales 5,500. Prev. sales 3,851. Open interest 3,944					
BRENT CRUDE OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel-lots of 1,000 barrels					
May	18.20	17.88	18.12	18.11	+0.12
Jun	18.03	17.84	17.90	17.92	— 0.02
Jul	17.94	17.88	17.80	17.84	— 0.06
Aug	17.95	17.89	17.95	17.95	— 0.07
Sep	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	— 0.20
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	18.00	— 0.15

Est. Sales 15,000. Prev. sales 17,009. Open interest 73,553
Sources: Matif, Int'l Petroleum Exchange, Reuters.

London Metals

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1448.00	1450.00	1433.00	1434.00
Forward	1478.00	1479.00	1463.00	1464.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1385.50	1386.50	1394.00	1395.00
Forward	1371.50	1372.00	1373.00	1374.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	347.00	378.00	348.50	349.50
Forward	360.00	361.00	359.50	360.50
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	8925.00	8950.00	9110.00	9130.00
Forward	8925.00	8950.00	9100.00	9110.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	5470.00	5475.00	5445.00	5455.00
Forward	5570.00	5575.00	5545.00	5550.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1228.00	1233.00	1210.00	1212.00
Forward	1190.00	1193.00	1188.00	1190.00

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	Short*
April 2	635,693	688,149	35,691
April 1	572,050	883,899	111,319
March 28	591,313	680,727	16,813
March 27	782,029	737,330	7,905
March 26	676,762	697,793	37,301

*Included in the sales figures.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Federal Judge Accepts an NBC Bid Of $115 Million for Its Rival FNN

NEW YORK (AP) — A federal bankruptcy judge on Wednesday accepted a sweetened $115 million offer by NBC's Consumer News and Business Channel for its chief rival, the Financial News Network.

Judge Francis Conrad's decision was not final because it is subject to anti-trust clearance. But it appeared to signal defeat for a competing effort by a partnership of Dow Jones & Co. and Group W Satellite Communications to buy FNN, which has under federal bankruptcy court protection for the past month.

Federal anti-trust authorities are expected to decide whether to object to the deal with CNBC, owned by the National Broadcasting Co. unit of General Electric Co., later this month.

Dow Jones & Co. said the contest to acquire FNN was not over, despite the judge's action.

U.S. Says Manufacturing Profits Slip

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Manufacturer's profits slipped 1.3 cents per sales dollar during the fourth quarter of 1990 over the previous quarter, according to preliminary data released Wednesday by the Commerce Department.

Seasonally adjusted after-tax profits averaged $20.3 billion — or 2.8 cents per dollar — a 30.7 percent decrease from the third quarter.

Trump Plaza May Seek Protection

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Trump Plaza Funding Inc. and Trump Plaza Associates, the partnership that operates the Trump Plaza hotel-casino in Atlantic City, New Jersey, said that if the partnership is unable to restructure or otherwise solve its liquidity problem, they may have to seek protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

Trump Plaza Funding made the disclosure in a 10K report filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Computer Firms Join AT&T's Unix

NEW YORK (Reuters) — American Telephone and Telegraph Co. said a group of computer companies bought 20 to 30 percent of the stock in its UNIX Systems Laboratories Inc. unit. Terms weren't disclosed.

AT&T said the investors include Amdahl Corp., Motorola Inc., Novell Inc., Sun Microsystems Inc., ICL PLC, C. Olivetti & C. SpA., Fujitsu Ltd., NEC Corp., OKI Electric Industry Co. Ltd. and Toshiba Corp.

For the Record

A survey of bank lending practices published by the Federal Reserve System says fewer banks are now tightening standards for merger-related loans. *(Reuters)*

Alan Ladd Jr. has resigned as a director of Pathe Communications Corp. in Los Angeles but remains chairman and chief executive officer of its MGM-Pathé studio subsidiary. *(Reuters)*

CARS: *U.S. Quietly Talks to Japan*

(Continued from first finance page)

istration may be seeking to restrict Japanese penetration of the U.S. market by winks and nods rather than outright limits.

In the wake of the Gulf war, Japanese government and corporate officials are extraordinarily concerned about avoiding trade friction with Washington. A tacit request from Mr. Mosbacher might therefore induce the Japanese to restrain their drive for an expanded U.S. market share in some way.

Mr. Mosbacher is in Tokyo to lead a trade delegation of 18 companies seeking to crack the Japanese market.

Other issues raised by Mr. Mosbacher, Agence France-Presse reported, included the Japanese rice market and trade in sea turtles.

Mr. Mosbacher criticized Japan for forcing the United States to remove rice samples from an international food fair in Chiba.

Soviets Slash Tourist Rate of the Ruble

By Esther B. Fein
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Soviet officials have decided to compete with the country's flourishing black market by dramatically cutting the ruble exchange rate to about 27 rubles to the dollar.

The move is the most realistic step so far by the government to fight the illegal currency market, which has been offering ever higher exchange rates to foreigners who are less and less afraid to dabble in the once-fearsome transactions.

Soviet banks have been paying foreigners roughly six rubles to the dollar, considerably less than the 20 to 30 rubles offered by black marketeers.

The new rate, which became effective April 1, still stops short of making the ruble freely convertible, since the Soviet government will continue to set the exchange rate itself, rather than relying on world currency markets.

The Soviet Union has three rates for the ruble, depending on the transaction: a tourist rate for the personal financial needs of visitors and foreigners living in the country (until now, 5.74 to the dollar); a commercial rate for for nearly all foreign trade transactions (currently 1.75 rubles to the dollar) and an official rate, once the prevailing rate and now increasingly less in use (currently 0.57 rubles to the dollar).

To Our Readers

Because of the seven-hour time difference between New York and Paris until April 7, and technical problems at the source, the NYSE, Amex and NASDAQ tables in this edition list prices at 3 P.M. New York time; U.S. futures prices are from Wednesday's market close. Also because of the time difference, some other items in the Business section are from the previous day's trading. We regret the inconvenience.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse April 3

Amsterdam	Close	Prev.
ABN Amro Hld	37.40	36.80
ACF Holding	43.90	44
Aegon	133.70	131.50
Ahold	84.80	82.10
Akzo	113.80	109.20
AMEV	59.60	57.90
A'Dam Rubber	4.15	4.15
Bols	192.80	192
Buhrmann Tett	63.70	63.60
Center Parcs	25	25.50
CSM	81.80	81.10
DAF	24	23.10
DSM	116.90	114.90
Elsevier	84.10	83.60
Fokker	33.50	34
Gist-Brocades	36	35.50
Heineken	155.70	153.50
Hoogovens	58.20	56.50
Hunter Douglas	83.70	82.60
IHC Caland	53	52
Inter Mueller	78.20	78.50
KLM	26.80	26.30
KNP	52.70	52.40
Nat Neder	62.10	59.60
Nedlloyd	58.50	58.10
NMB Postbank	48.70	48.10
Oce Grinten	54	53.70
Pakhoed	197.70	194.50
Philips	29.70	28
Robeco	101.90	100.70
Rodamco	55.50	55.20
Rolinco	99.50	97.40
Rorento	64.50	64.50
Royal Dutch	148.60	148.70
Unilever	165.30	163.60
Van Ommeren	46.10	43.40
VMF Stork	53.30	52.30
VNU	96.70	96.50
Wessanen	82.70	81.40
Wolters/Kluwer	54	52.90

CBS Gen'l Trend Index : 98.20
Previous : 96.40

Brussels	Close	Prev.
AG Fin	7980	7990
Arbed	N.A.	4235
Barco	N.A.	1394
Bekaert	N.Q.	9800
Cockerill	170	168
Cobepa	5360	5370
Delhaize	7360	7300
Electrobel	4875	4840
GB-Inno-BM	4570	4550
GBL	3730	3750
Gevaert	7450	7500
Hoboken	13000	12900
Intercom	1875	1875
Kredietbank	4100	4100
Petrofina	11425	11325
Royal Belge	4860	4860
Soc Gen Banque	N.A.	5390
Soc Gen Belgique	N.A.	2300
Sofina	12150	12050
Solvay	13280	12950
Tractebel	3600	3400
UCB	18925	19000
Powerfin	2790	2790

Current Stock Index : 5818.24
Previous : 5793.33

Frankfurt	Close	Prev.
AEG	215.50	215
Allianz Hold	2320	2250
Altana	538	536.50
Asko	810	773
BASF	241.50	234
Bayer	276.50	270.70
Bay. Hypo bank	365	357
Bay Vereinsbk	363.50	354
BBC	905	N.Q.
BHF Bank	420	404.50
BMW	540	537.50
Commerzbank	274.30	270.50
Continental	219.50	224
Daimler Benz	671	646
Degussa	342.50	336.80
Dt Babcock	168	165.50
Deutsche Bank	634	619
Douglas	740	729
Dresdner Bank	362	356
Feldmuehle	N.Q.	—
Harpener	365	N.Q.
Henkel	564.50	553
Hochtief	1285	1220
Hoechst	247.90	242.50
Hoesch	297	271.50
Holzmann	1295	1285
Horten	187	185
IWKA	307	303
Kali Salz	170	167
Karstadt	587	580
Kaufhof	455	444.50
KHD	186.50	189.50
Kloeckner Werke	154.50	148.50
Krupp Stahl	146	145
Linde	801	790
Lufthansa	139.80	136
MAN	391.30	382.50
Mannesmann	293.50	285.50
Metallgesell	513	491.50
Muench Rueck	2195	N.Q.
Nixdorf	259	259
PKI	600	580
Porsche	905	930
Preussag	313.50	309.80
PWA	259	255
RWE	390	381.50
Rheinmetall	360	355
Schering	789	776.50
SEL	388	369.50
Siemens	593.50	581
Thyssen	220.50	214
Varta	346	345.20
Veba	329	323
VEW	220	215.50
Viag	367	356
Volkswagen	371.80	364
Wella	729.50	726

DAX Index : 1577.50
Previous : 1558.62
FAZ Index : 608.97
Previous : 606.86

Helsinki	Close	Prev.
Amer A	62	62
Enso-Gutzeit	22.50	23
K.O.P.	37.50	37
Kymmene	80	78
Metra	91.50	91
Nokia	90	88.10
Pohjola	115	110
Repola	73.50	73.60
Stockmann	120	125

HEX Index : 1163.48
Previous : 1147.58

Hong Kong	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	15.90	15.40
Cathay Pacific	8.55	8.45
Cavendish Int'l	4	4
Cheung Kong	19.30	18.70
China Light Pwr	19.70	19
Dairy Farm Int'l	12.40	12.20
Hang Lung Dev	7.15	7
Hang Seng Bank	29.98	29
Henderson Land	12.20	11.90
HK Air Eng.	18.10	17.20
HK China Gas	11.90	11.60
HK Electric	12.30	11.80
HK Land	8.40	8.30
HK Realty Trust	5.50	5.40
HK Shang Bank	N.Q.	—
HK Shang Htls	4.78	4.70
HK Telecomm	7.45	7.40
HK Ferry	4.85	4.83
Hutch Whampoa	16	15.40
Hysan Dev	1.49	1.42
Jardine Math.	36	36
Jardine Str Hld	18.80	18.90
Kowloon Motor	7.65	7.50
Mandarin Orient	5.20	5.15
Miramar Hotel	6.05	5.95
New World Dev	9.30	8.75
SHK Props	20	19.80
Stelux	2.95	2.88
Swire Pac A	18.80	18.40
Tai Cheung Prps	4.28	4.30
TVE	1.35	1.36
Wharf Hold	9.25	9.50
Wing On Co	8.75	8.70
Winsor Ind.	8.90	8.60
World Int'l	5.05	5

Hang Seng Index : 3869.78
Previous : 3789.39

Johannesburg	Close	Prev.
AECI	14.75	14.75
Altech	87	89
Anglo Amer	98.50	97.25
Barlows	40	38.50
Blyvoor	6.50	6.50
Buffels	39	39
De Beers	73	70.65
GFSA	63	62
Harmony	18	18
Highveld Steel	15.25	15.25
Kloof	24	22.75
Nedbank Grp	13.50	13.50
Rusplat	71.50	69.50
SA Brews	47.25	47
St Helena	22.50	24
Sasol	12.50	12.70
Welkom	13	12.75
Western Deep	85	82.50

Composite Stock Index : 2916
Previous : 2874

London	Close	Prev.
Allied Lyons	5.15	5.20
Anglo Am Gld	32.63	32.63
AA Corp	16.50	16.75
Asda-MFI Gp	1.28	1.25
Ass Brit Foods	4.80	4.75
Barclays	4.64	4.55
Bass	9.42	9.40
B.A.T.	7.18	7.08
Blue Circle	2.75	2.71
BOC Group	5.82	5.64
Boots	3.63	3.60
Bowater	6.16	5.95
BAe	6.45	6.38
BAA	4.18	4.14
Brit Airways	1.73	1.67
British Gas	2.47	2.38
BP	3.30	3.32
British Steel	1.46	1.47
Brit Telecom	3.58	3.47
BTR	4.15	4.07
Burmah Oil	5.92	5.85
Cable Wire	5.17	5.17
Cadbury Sch	3.96	3.89
Charter Cons	4.88	4.80
Comm Union	5.27	5.18
Cookson	1.25	1.22
Courtaulds	4.17	4
Dalgety	3.72	3.67
Dixons	1.86	1.78
Driefontein	5.38	5.31
Eurotunnel	4.95	4.82
Fisons	4.84	4.77
Gen Acc F	5.68	5.58
GEC	2.06	2.04
GKN	3.75	3.82
Glaxo	11.38	11.30
Grand Met	8.31	8.18
Gt Univ Stores	15.30	15.30
GRE	2.11	2.09
Guinness	9.10	9.05
Hanson Tr	2.35	2.34
Hawker Sidd	5.78	5.82
ICI	10.63	10.63
Kingfisher	4.59	4.34
Land Sec	5.50	5.40
Legal Gen Grp	4.58	4.56
Lloyds Bank	3.49	3.40
Lonrho	2.60	2.56
Lucas Ind	1.67	1.64
Marks Sp	2.48	2.41
Maxwell	1.82	1.78
MB Group	2.05	2.03
Midland Bk	2.05	2.02
NatWest	3.40	3.35
Pearson Grp	7.75	7.73
P and O	6.21	6.15
Pilkington	1.83	1.83
Prudential	2.42	2.37
Racal Elec	2.24	2.19
Randfontein	N.Q.	1.47
Rank Org	7.45	7.30
Reed Int'l	4.45	4.37
Reuters	8.90	8.75
Rolls Royce	1.64	1.64
Royal Ins	4.67	4.56
RTZ	5.70	5.60
Saatchi	0.18	0.16
Sainsbury	3.61	3.48
Sears Holds	0.91	0.89
Shell	4.83	4.85
Siebe	7.85	7.70
STC	3.10	3.10
Std Chart Bk	3.83	3.63
Storehouse	1.18	1.12
Sun Alliance	3.86	3.80
Tate and Lyle	3.55	3.50
Tesco	2.73	2.68
Thorn EMI	7.40	7.25
T.I. Group	5.40	5.35
Trafalgar Hse	2.74	2.64
THF	2.78	2.75
Ultramar	3.28	3.20
Unilever	7.58	7.60
Utd Biscuits	3.91	3.88
Vickers	2.32	2.30
War Loan 3½	35.31	35.31
Wellcome	5.34	5.28

F.T. 30 Index : 2014.20
Previous : 1985.90
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 2519.10
Previous : 2488.30

Madrid	Close	Prev.
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	N.A.	3220
Banco Central	4610	4610
Bco. Santander	5590	5570
Banesto	4115	4105
CEPSA	2140	2165
Dragados	2845	2840
Iberduero	752	750
Telefonica	1005	1000

S.E. General Index : 286.18
Previous : 286.43

Milan	Close	Prev.
Alenia	2285	2295
Banca Comm	4860	4790
Bastogi	278	276
Cigahotels	3050	2999
CIR	2640	2585
Cred Ital	2860	2845
Enimont	N.Q.	—
Eridania	7395	7250
Ferfin	2290	2270
Ferfin Risp	1410	1414
Fiat SPA	5580	5520
Generali	35975	35950
IFI	14925	14800
Italcem	22780	22275
Italgas	3030	3000
Italmobiliare	76700	76100
Mediobanca	15925	15600
Montedison	1543	1520
Olivetti	4040	3960
Pirelli	1665	1645
RAS	20000	19650
Rinascente	6280	6020
Saipem	1840	1805
SIP	1349	1333
SME	3290	3225
Snia	1660	1610
Standa	34680	34680
Stet	2249	2220
Toro Assi Risp	25250	24950

MIB current index : 1155.00
Previous : 1139.00

Montreal	Close	Prev.
Alcan Aluminum	24½	24⅝
Bank Montreal	35⅛	35¼
Bell Canada	41⅜	41½
Bombardier A	18⅛	18⅜
Bombardier B	17⅝	17⅞
Cambior	10	9⅞
Cascades	5⅛	5⅛
Dominion Text A	8½	8½
Donohue	14½	N.Q.
MacMillan Bl	19⅜	19⅛
Memotec	8⅞	8¼
Nat'l Bk Canada	10⅛	10
Power Corp.	17⅛	17⅛
Provigo	12⅞	12⅝
Quebec Tel	15	14⅞
Quebecor A	19	N.Q.
Quebecor B	16½	16½
Videotron	14	13⅝

Industrials Index : 1430.21
Previous : 1425.41

Paris	Close	Prev.
Accor	835	829
Air Liquide	721	715
Alcatel Alsthom	621	613
Avions Dassault	478.90	455
Bancaire (Cie)	512	511
BIC	783	768
Bongrain	2635	2640
Bouygues	604	586
BSN-GD	844	825
Carrefour	3700	3683
Cerus	142	140.50
Chargeurs	825	825
Club Med	495	507
Elf-Aquitaine	353.50	345
Europe 1	1143	1101
Gen. Eaux	2680	2625
Hachette	217.70	215
Havas	568	556
Imetal	330.90	318
Lafarge Coppee	410.90	417
Legrand	3758	3745
Oreal (L')	545	542
L.V.M.H.	3870	3860
Matra	281.50	280
Merlin Gerin	543	526
Michelin B	90.35	90.80
Moulinex	117.80	119
Occidentale	N.Q.	—
Paribas	484	480.20
Pernod-Ricard	1231	1167
Perrier	1542	1523
Peugeot	586	579
Printemps (Au)	672	679
Radiotechnique	365	354.50
Raff. St. Louis	1418	1410
Redoute (La)	3600	3600
Roussel Uclaf	2150	2140
Saint Gobain	453.10	440.30
Sanofi	905	891
S.E.B.	1525	1473
Skis Rossignol	701	705
Ste Generale A	422.10	413
Suez	346.30	340
Telemecanique	N.A.	—
Thomson-CSF	147.80	145.70
Total	717	714
Valeo	425	414

CAC 40 Index : 1851.89
Previous : 1827.70

Sao Paulo	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	53.70	50
Bradesco	5.70	5.50
Brahma	29.30	27.50
Paranapanema	2.50	2.43
Petrobras	629	591
Vale Rio Doce	110	107
Varig	19.50	17.10

Bovespa Index : 70694
Previous : 68744

Singapore	Close	Prev.
City Dev.	3.54	3.58
DBS	11.80	11.70
Fraser Neave	9.05	9
Harrisons Plant	1.56	1.54
Haw Par	2.68	2.68
Hume	3.52	3.40
Inchcape	4.60	4.52
Keppel	7.45	7.30
KL Kepong	3.28	3.30
Lum Chang	1.22	1.22
Malayan Banking	4.76	4.74
OCBC	8.90	8.90
OUB	5.70	5.65
OUE	7.60	7.50
Sembawang	6.50	6.20
Shangrila	6.55	6.40
Sime Darby	2.69	2.67
SIA	12.70	12.60
S'pore Land	6.80	6.75
S'pore Press	8.25	8.25
Sing Steamship	3.12	3.10
Straits Trading	2.96	2.97
UOB	6.55	6.45
United Overseas	1.77	1.78

Straits Times Ind. Index : 1488.07
Previous : 1480.49

Stockholm	Close	Prev.
AGA	315	310
Alfa Laval	340	339
Asea	622	612
Astra-A	531	520
Atlas Copco	220	228
Electrolux B	237	230
Ericsson	217	212
Esselte-A	150	150
Handelsbanken	139	135
Norsk Hydro	193	192
Procordia AF	155	154
Saab-Scania	289	289
Sandvik	295	285
SCA-A	119	115
S-E Banken	74	72
Skandia F	185	181
Skanska	389	375
SKF	109	106
Stora	349	342
Trelleborg B	135	135
Volvo	330	319

Affaersvaerlden Index : 1085.50
Previous : 1065.70

Sydney	Close	Prev.
ANZ	3.37	3.38
BHP	11.15	11.05
Boral	3.51	3.47
Bougainville	0.86	0.88
Coles Myer	9.54	9.42
Comalco	4.15	4.05
CRA	12.55	12.55
CSR	5.36	5.32
Dunlop	5.30	5.28
Elders IXL	0.38	0.38
ICI Australia	4.30	4.05
Magellan	2.15	2.15
MIM	1.91	1.89
Nat Aust Bank	5.86	5.84
News Corp	8.90	8.70
Nine Network	0.62	0.60
N Broken Hill	2.32	2.25
Poseidon	1.60	1.55
QCT Resources	1.20	1.17
Santos	3.37	3.41
TNT	1.54	1.50
Western Mining	5.14	4.98
Westpac Banking	4.12	4.10
Woodside	2.95	2.90

All ordinaries Index : 1457.80
Previous : 1434.80

Tokyo	Close	Prev.
Akai Electr	761	745
Asahi Chemical	837	819
Asahi Glass	1380	1350
Bank of Tokyo	1350	1320
Bridgestone	1170	1110
Canon	1580	1570
Casio	1220	1160
C.Itoh	767	748
Dai Nippon Print	1610	1610
Daiwa House	2030	2010
Daiwa Securities	1420	1390
Fanuc	5330	5200
Fuji Bank	2680	2580
Fuji Photo	3620	3560
Fujitsu	1210	1200
Hitachi	1260	1240
Hitachi Cable	1150	1110
Honda	1490	1490
Ito Yokado	4350	4270
Japan Airlines	1260	1260
Kajima	1650	1650
Kansai Power	2960	2900
Kawasaki Steel	456	451
Kirin Brewery	1550	1530
Komatsu	969	945
Kubota	809	792
Kyocera	6570	6570
Matsu Elec Inds	1760	1730
Matsu Elec Wks	1640	1600
Mitsubishi Bk	2580	2510
Mitsubishi Kasei	630	607
Mitsubishi Elec	817	780
Mitsubishi Hev	811	793
Mitsubishi Corp	1350	1320
Mitsui and Co	837	823
Mitsukoshi	1320	1280
Mitsumi	1300	1260
NEC	1590	1590
NGK Insulators	1270	1240
Nikko Securities	1110	1080
Nippon Kogaku	1390	1360
Nippon Oil	1110	1090
Nippon Steel	486	481
Nippon Yusen	674	650
Nissan	800	788
Nomura Sec	2190	2120
NTT (SF)	13643	10548
Olympus Optical	1060	1070
Pioneer	4780	4750
Ricoh	798	789
Sanyo Elec	643	625
Sharp	1490	1460
Shimazu	835	820
Shinetsu Chem	1600	1560
Sony	6690	6560
Sumitomo Bk	2390	2340
Sumitomo Chem	570	551
Sumi Marine	1000	970
Sumitomo Metal	545	530
Taisei Corp	1050	1050
Taisho Marine	1030	996
Takeda Chem	1830	1810
TDK	5580	5550
Teijin	600	581
Tokio Marine	1390	1350
Tokyo Elec Pw	4000	3910
Toppan Printing	1470	1450
Toray Ind.	688	669
Toshiba	860	855
Toyota	1870	1850
Yamaichi Sec	1080	1060

Nikkei 225 : 26780
Previous : 26252
Topix Index : 2000
Previous : 1977

Toronto	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	15⅛	15
Agnico Eagle	5⅝	5⅝
Air Canada	10	9⅞
Alberta Energy	15¼	15⅛
Am Barrick Res	24⅛	23⅞
BCE	41⅜	41⅜
BCED	N.Q.	0⅛
Bk Nova Scotia	15⅝	15¼
BC Gas	14⅞	14⅝
BC Phone	20	20⅛
BP Canada	15	15⅛
Bramalea	8½	8⅛
Brunswick	8½	8⅝
CAE	6⅞	6¼
Campeau	0.57	0.56
CIBC	32⅛	32⅛
Canadian Pacific	20⅛	20⅛
Can Packers	14	14
Can Tire A	25⅛	25⅛
Canadian Turbo	3½	3.45
Cantor	26	25⅞
Cara	16½	16⅛
CCL Ind B	10⅛	10⅛
Cineplex	5	5
Cominco	24⅛	24¼
Conwest Expl A	N.Q.	—
Corona A	5	5
Denison Min B	N.Q.	—
Dickenson Min A	N.Q.	—
Dofasco	19⅛	18⅞
Dylex A	4.95	4.70
Echo Bay Mines	10⅜	10¼
Equity Silver A	1⅛	1.22
FCA Intl	N.Q.	—
Fed Ind A	8⅞	8⅞
Fletcher Chall A	17⅛	17½
FPI	7⅜	7⅛
GoldCorp	N.Q.	3½
Gulf Cda Res	10⅛	10¼
Hees Intl	18⅞	18⅝
Hemlo Gld Mines	9⅜	9⅛
Hollinger	13¼	N.Q.
Horsham	10½	10⅜
Hudson's Bay	28¼	28⅝
Imasco	28⅝	28¼
Inco	39½	39¼
Interhome	48⅛	48⅜
Jannock	16¼	16¼
Labatt	24⅛	24
Loblaw Co	27	20⅞
Mackenzie	8½	7¾
Magna Intl A	8¼	8⅜
Maritime	19⅛	19
Mark Res	7½	7½
MacLean Hunter	10⅞	11⅛
Molson A	43⅛	43⅜
Noma Ind A	7⅛	6⅞
Noranda	17½	17⅛
Noranda Forest	9⅛	8⅞
Norcen Energy	24⅜	24½
Nova Corp	8⅞	8⅝
Oshawa	33⅛	32⅞
Pagurin A	6⅛	6½
Placer Dome	16⅞	16⅛
Poco Petroleum	7⅝	7⅝
PWA Corp	8⅞	9
Quebec Sturgeon	N.Q.	—
Rayrock	7½	7½
Renaissance	16⅛	16⅛
Rogers B	8⅞	8½
Rothmans	N.Q.	54½
Royal Bank Can	26¼	26⅛
Royal TrustCo	8⅞	8⅝
Sceptre Res	3.55	3.90
Scott's Hosp	17⅛	17⅛
Seagram	111⅛	109⅛
Sears Can	12⅛	12⅛
Shell Can	40½	40⅜
Sherritt Gordon	8⅛	8⅛
SHL Systemhse	6⅞	6⅝
Southam	19	18⅝
Spar Aerospace	14⅛	14½
Stelco A	7⅛	7
Teck B	21⅞	21½
Thomson News	17⅛	16⅞
Toronto Domn	18⅛	18⅛
Torstar B	26¼	26⅛
Transalta Util	12⅛	12⅛
TransCda Pipe	17⅛	17⅛
Trilon Finl A	11⅛	11½
Trimac	7⅛	7⅛
Trizec A	15⅛	15⅛
Unicorp A	N.Q.	—
Woodward's Ltd	3.10	2.80

TSE 300 Index : 3528.38
Previous : 3511.50

Zurich	Close	Prev.
Adia Intl	879	870
Alusuisse	1245	1225
Leu Holdings	1595	1600
Brown Boveri	4790	4740
Ciba Geigy	2890	2830
CS Holding	1885	1840
Elektrow	2950	2950
Fischer	1580	1570
Interdiscount	3270	3200
Jacobs Suchard	7000	7200
Jelmoli	1600	1630
Landis Gyr	1190	1140
Moevenpick	4750	4700
Nestle	8510	8420
Oerlikon-B	530	525
Pargesa Hld	1360	1325
Roche Holding B	4420	4365
Safra Republic	88	[illegible]
Sandoz	2210	2190
Schindler	6250	6250
Sulzer	455	440
Surveillance	7800	7790
Swissair	805	795
SBC	324	320
Swiss Reinsur	577	578
Swiss Volksbank	1370	1369
Union Bank	3590	3520
Winterthur	4120	4100
Zurich Ins	2230	2180

SBS Index : 617.90
Previous : 610.50

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press April 3

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.73	2.54¼	May	2.90	2.94	2.89	2.89¼	—.01
3.63	2.62	Jul	3.00	3.03½	2.98½	2.99	—.01¼
3.26	2.69½	Sep	3.08	3.11½	3.06	3.06	—.01½
3.24	2.81½	Dec	3.20½	3.25	3.20	3.21¾	
3.70¼	2.89¼	Mar	3.29	3.31½	3.29	3.30½	+.01½
3.23½	3.23½	May				3.34½	+.00½
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 8,374						
Prev. Day Open Int. 58,873 off 223							
WHEAT (KCBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
		May	2.90½	2.94	2.90	2.90	
		Jul	2.96	3.01	2.96	2.97½	+ .00¾
		Sep	3.03½	3.07¼	3.03½	3.04½	+ .01¼
		Dec	3.14½	3.18¼	3.14½	3.16¼	+ .01½
		Mar				3.21	
Est.Sales	Prv.Sales 5,184	Prev.Day Open Int 24,490					Chg. +1,023
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.06½	2.35	May	2.56¼	2.57½	2.56¼	2.57	+.00½
3.08¼	2.41½	Jul	2.63¾	2.67	2.63½	2.65	+.01¼
2.87½	2.40¼	Sep	2.63½	2.66¾	2.63¾	2.65½	+.02
2.75	2.42½	Dec	2.62¾	2.67	2.62¾	2.65	+.01½
2.75¼	2.49	Mar	2.70½	2.74	2.70	2.72½	+.01¾
2.79½	2.58¼	May	2.75½	2.79	2.75½	2.78	+.02
2.80	2.70¾	Jul	2.79	2.82	2.79	2.81½	+.02½
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 35,417						
Prev. Day Open Int.225,346 up 567							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
7.11	5.61	May	5.94	6.00½	5.85	5.87	—.07½
7.18	5.76	Jul	6.07½	6.13¼	6.00½	6.01¼	—.05¼
6.95	5.82	Aug	6.12	6.18½	6.06	6.06¼	—.04¾
6.54	5.83½	Sep	6.17½	6.22	6.11	6.11¼	—.04¾
6.74	5.90½	Nov	6.28	6.33	6.22½	6.23	—.04½
6.49½	6.02½	Jan	6.37¾	6.43	6.33½	6.33¾	—.05
6.60	6.11¾	Mar	6.48	6.53	6.44	6.44	—.05½
6.62½	6.29½	May	6.59½	6.59½	6.56	6.51	—.05½
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 33,963						
Prev. Day Open Int.106,463 off 1,644							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
208.00	164.00	May	174.80	175.10	172.30	172.60	—2.30
209.00	167.90	Jul	177.60	178.40	175.50	175.60	—2.40
195.50	169.90	Aug	179.50	180.00	177.10	177.30	—2.50
193.50	171.70	Sep	181.20	181.70	179.00	179.10	—2.10
189.00	172.50	Oct	183.30	183.30	181.00	181.50	—1.50
191.50	174.00	Dec	186.00	186.70	184.00	184.20	—2.10
190.50	177.20	Jan	187.00	187.00	185.50	185.50	—1.50
1180.00	1180.00	Mar				189.00	+.50
181.00	181.00	May				189.00	+.50
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 21,194						
Prev. Day Open Int. 57,013 up 111							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
25.55	20.15	May	21.58	21.95	21.58	21.61	+.03
25.60	20.85	Jul	21.98	22.30	21.90	21.92	—.01
25.50	20.90	Aug	22.15	22.44	22.05	22.06	+.01
25.10	21.00	Sep	22.35	22.54	22.20	22.20	
24.90	21.08	Oct	22.40	22.64	22.30	22.32	+.01
24.05	21.17	Dec	22.65	22.85	22.55	22.55	
24.15	21.00	Jan	22.80	22.80	22.80	22.60	+.03
23.50	20.10	Mar	23.00	23.00	23.00	22.90	+.03
22.62	22.30	May				22.87	—.03
		Jul				22.95	
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 11,118						
Prev. Day Open Int. 71,896 off 1,997							

Livestock

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
82.70	74.15	Apr	82.42	82.60	82.22	82.52	+.10
78.37	72.15	Jun	78.02	78.10	77.68	78.05	+.03
75.80	70.35	Aug	75.10	75.32	74.90	75.12	
76.80	70.70	Oct	76.50	76.70	76.32	76.60	+.03
76.90	71.75	Dec	76.65	76.80	76.50	76.75	+.08
76.60	72.80	Feb	76.40	76.45	76.25	76.32	—.03
77.00	75.55	Apr				76.50	
Est. Sales 14,595	Prev. Sales 25,551						
Prev. Day Open Int. 90,722 up 394							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
89.75	81.20	Apr	89.82	89.92	89.62	89.82	+.20
88.25	80.20	May	88.25	88.35	87.95	88.20	+.15
87.92	80.20	Aug	88.00	88.00	87.65	87.92	+.12
87.30	79.75	Sep	87.25	87.60	87.15	87.60	+.35
86.80	80.20	Oct	87.30	87.30	86.70	87.20	+.40
86.50	81.20	Nov	86.50	86.90	86.35	86.90	+.50
86.15	84.00	Jan	86.15	86.50	86.15	86.50	+.38
Est. Sales 1,724	Prev. Sales 2,223						
Prev. Day Open Int. 14,393 up 211							
HOGS (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
54.95	43.60	Apr	53.60	53.90	53.15	53.30	—.50
59.30	47.70	Jun	58.37	58.65	57.75	57.97	—.38
58.25	48.30	Jul	57.50	57.60	56.85	57.12	—.38
55.50	46.90	Aug	54.60	54.80	54.10	54.35	—.38
49.55	42.90	Oct	48.95	49.25	48.75	48.85	—.05
48.60	44.50	Dec	48.35	48.35	48.10	48.10	+.08
48.25	44.50	Feb	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	—.10
46.40	45.00	Apr	46.10	46.10	46.10	46.05	—.05
Est. Sales 8,715	Prev. Sales 10,623						
Prev. Day Open Int. 24,663 up 866							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
73.12	49.50	May	68.00	68.20	66.90	67.25	—.90
72.80	50.75	Jul	66.75	66.90	65.40	65.75	—1.20
70.05	51.60	Aug	64.65	64.65	63.25	63.30	—1.30
63.00	56.00	Feb	60.10	60.10	60.10	60.10	—.95
61.90	59.00	Mar				59.10	
Est. Sales 4,585	Prev. Sales 4,809						
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,080 up 71							

Food

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
123.00	84.35	May	93.50	94.70	93.40	94.05	+.45
111.50	86.90	Jul	95.70	96.75	95.60	96.20	+.50
113.50	89.50	Sep	98.15	98.55	97.90	98.00	+.40
116.00	92.50	Dec	100.50	101.10	100.45	100.50	+.40
107.50	95.50	Mar	103.50	103.50	103.00	102.50	+.10
108.00	99.00	May	105.75	105.75	105.75	104.80	+.50
108.00	104.25	Jul				106.50	+.35
		Sep				107.40	+.35
Est. Sales 6,063	Prev. Sales 6,338						
Prev. Day Open Int. 41,092 off 66							
SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
15.05	8.07	May	8.96	9.06	8.87	9.02	+.01
14.90	8.08	Jul	8.77	9.00	8.67	8.97	+.16
14.40	8.12	Oct	8.62	8.92	8.58	8.89	+.21
10.14	8.25	Mar	8.36	8.70	8.34	8.68	+.36
9.77	8.33	May				8.70	+.26
8.66	8.40	Jul	8.48	8.48	8.48	8.71	+.18
Est Sales 23,084	Prev. Sales 11,294						
Prev. Day Open Int.115,392 off 292							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton							
1572	1000	May	1140	1141	1097	1100	—43
1590	1060	Jul	1167	1167	1129	1132	—40
1515	1158	Sep	1195	1195	1164	1168	—31
1535	1193	Dec	1231	1231	1203	1204	—34
1538	1223	Mar	1257	1257	1235	1233	—30
1385	1253	May	1269	1269	1249	1266	—21
1385	1289	Jul	1298	1292	1290	1292	—21
Est. Sales 6,050	Prev. Sales 3,753						
Prev. Day Open Int. 44,421 off 104							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
190.80	101.50	May	115.55	115.60	114.00	114.40	—2.05
180.05	102.50	Jul	115.75	115.75	114.25	114.50	—2.25
127.80	106.00	Sep	116.00	116.00	115.00	114.50	—2.10
119.50	111.00	Nov	115.00	115.10	115.00	114.85	—1.85
119.75	115.90	Jan	115.00	115.80	115.00	115.35	—1.35
119.70	116.30	Mar	115.75	116.40	115.75	115.70	—1.00
		May				115.70	—1.00
		Jul				115.70	—1.00
		Sep				115.70	—1.00
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 563						
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,935 up 43							

Metals

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
HI GRADE COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
117.90	79.85	Apr	109.00	109.70	108.60	108.70	—.60
117.80	97.00	May	109.50	110.25	108.90	109.00	—.70
115.00	102.30	Jun	108.30	108.30	107.80	108.00	—.45
113.50	96.50	Jul	107.90	108.20	107.25	107.40	—.45
108.20	102.00	Aug	107.00	107.00	107.00	106.75	—.50
110.50	95.50	Sep	106.60	106.80	106.10	106.10	—.45
106.35	101.50	Oct				105.55	—.40
105.00	101.00	Nov				105.20	—.35
106.00	94.50	Dec	105.00	105.10	104.70	104.70	—.30
104.50	99.55	Jan				104.10	—.30
105.10	103.50	Feb				103.45	—.30
104.80	96.00	Mar				102.90	—.30
104.20	100.00	May	102.45	102.45	102.45	102.20	—.30
103.80	100.20	Jul	102.00	102.00	102.00	101.60	—.30
103.45	102.00	Sep				101.20	—.30
		Dec				100.40	—.30
		Jan				100.20	—.30
Est. Sales 7,000	Prev. Sales 11,360						
Prev. Day Open Int. 34,015 off 56							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
404.0	369.0	Apr	410.0	410.0	407.0	406.3	+7.4
647.0	355.0	May	410.0	415.0	407.5	408.2	+7.2
389.5	389.5	Jun				410.7	+7.2
667.5	360.1	Jul	415.0	420.0	412.5	413.1	+7.3
654.0	367.5	Sep	423.0	424.0	417.5	418.1	+7.4
633.5	374.0	Dec	430.0	432.0	425.0	425.4	+7.5
596.0	402.0	Jan				427.9	+7.5
613.0	382.0	Mar	439.0	439.0	434.0	433.3	+7.5
589.0	395.0	May				438.7	+7.6
557.0	395.0	Jul				444.1	+7.6
482.5	412.0	Sep				449.9	+7.7
477.5	408.0	Dec	461.0	461.0	461.0	458.8	+7.8
		Jan				461.7	+7.8
Est. Sales 21,000	Prev. Sales 20,553						
Prev. Day Open Int.104,908 off 1,020							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
554.50	373.50	Apr	396.00	403.00	396.00	400.20	+7.40
528.50	378.00	Jul	405.00	407.00	404.00	405.00	+7.10
513.00	383.50	Oct	408.00	410.50	408.00	408.90	+7.10
451.50	387.00	Jan	411.00	411.50	411.00	412.70	+7.10
438.50	396.00	Apr				417.50	+7.10
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 1,505						
Prev. Day Open Int. 14,704 off 219							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz							
125.25	80.00	Jun	95.00	96.50	94.25	94.25	+2.15
119.40	80.75	Sep	96.00	97.75	95.25	95.25	+2.15
114.50	82.50	Dec	97.50	97.50	97.00	96.25	+2.15
135.75	88.75	Mar				97.00	+2.35
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 189						
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,325 up 34							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
460.00	354.50	Apr	361.00	361.60	359.80	360.30	+1.80
369.00	358.00	May				361.00	+1.70
466.20	356.60	Jun	362.80	363.40	361.80	362.30	+1.70
468.00	360.00	Aug	366.50	366.50	365.50	365.10	+1.50
476.00	363.00	Oct	369.00	369.00	368.70	368.30	+1.40
483.00	366.00	Dec	372.50	373.00	371.40	371.60	+1.30
456.50	370.50	Feb				375.00	+1.20
446.00	373.50	Apr				378.30	+1.20
467.80	381.00	Jun	383.00	383.00	383.00	381.90	+1.10
426.50	384.50	Aug				385.70	+1.10
410.80	389.50	Oct				389.40	+1.00
405.00	393.00	Dec	394.00	394.00	394.00	393.30	+.90
		Feb				397.40	+.90
Est. Sales 28,000	Prev. Sales 14,694						
Prev. Day Open Int.101,089 off 161							

Financial

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
94.92	91.52	Jun	94.43	94.43	94.36	94.37	—.05
94.43	91.60	Sep	94.19	94.19	94.14	94.14	—.05
94.13	92.24	Dec				93.71	—.02
93.95	93.47	Mar				93.64	
		Jun				93.40	
Est. Sales 2,746	Prev. Sales 3,137						
Prev. Day Open Int. 42,390 up 375							
5 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
01.285	99.010	Jun	100.230	100.240	100.190	100.215	—.005
99.115	99.115	Sep				100.065	—.005
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 7,737						
Prev. Day Open Int. 73,840 up 936							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
100-21	93-18	Jun	98-28	98-31	98-22	98-25	—3
100-1	96-20	Sep	98-12	98-12	98-7	98-8	—3
		Dec				97-24	—3
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 16,663						
Prev. Day Open Int. 68,945 up 616							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
99-4	82-18	Jun	95-18	95-23	95-11	95-18	
99-5	85-29	Sep	94-29	94-29	94-21	94-27	—1
98-20	85-19	Dec	94-10	94-10	94	94-7	—1
98-13	85-14	Mar	93-19	93-25	93-17	93-21	—1
97-19	85-3	Jun	93-3	93-9	93-1	93-5	—1
95-8	87-14	Sep	92-22	92-22	92-22	92-22	—1
94-11	85-6	Dec				92-10	—1
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 174,529						
Prev. Day Open Int.246,578 up 444							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x Index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
92-2	84-26	Jun	91-10	91-17	91-6	91-16	+6
92-11	84-7	Sep				90-27	+6
89-28	89-28	Dec				90-11	+6
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 1,648						
Prev. Day Open Int. 8,883 up 143							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.							
93.55	87.91	Jun	93.55	93.56	93.50	93.52	—.02
93.35	90.04	Sep	93.26	93.27	93.21	93.22	—.03
93.05	90.04	Dec	92.78	92.78	92.73	92.76	—.02
92.89	90.09	Mar	92.59	92.60	92.55	92.57	
92.62	90.35	Jun	92.30	92.30	92.26	92.29	—.01
92.35	90.32	Sep	92.05	92.06	92.01	92.04	—.01
92.04	90.34	Dec	91.77	91.78	91.74	91.77	
91.99	90.28	Mar	91.70	91.72	91.68	91.71	+.01
91.89	90.27	Jun	91.59	91.62	91.57	91.61	+.02
91.81	90.29	Sep	91.49	91.52	91.47	91.51	+.02
91.66	90.22	Dec	91.31	91.33	91.29	91.33	+.02
91.66	90.34	Mar	91.28	91.30	91.26	91.30	+.02
91.57	90.40	Jun	91.19	91.23	91.17	91.22	+.02
91.52	90.36	Sep	91.13	91.17	91.11	91.16	+.02
91.44	90.71	Dec	91.00	91.05	91.00	91.05	+.02
90.99	90.76	Mar	90.97	90.97	90.97	91.00	+.02
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 96,899						
Prev. Day Open Int.700,578 up 4,081							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.9600	1.7094	Jun	1.7544	1.7606	1.7494	1.7522	—70
1.9540	1.6920	Sep	1.7360	1.7360	1.7302	1.7322	—70
1.7900	1.6790	Dec	1.7250	1.7250	1.7250	1.7166	—68
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 19,756						
Prev. Day Open Int. 29,706 off 2,794							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8630	.7995	Jun	.8601	.8605	.8590	.8594	—3
.8574	.7985	Sep	.8545	.8545	.8530	.8534	—4
.8520	.8175	Dec	.8491	.8491	.8491	.8486	—5
.8457	.8268	Mar	.8454	.8454	.8454	.8445	—6
.8438	.8330	Jun				.8403	—7
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 6,054						
Prev. Day Open Int. 19,895 up 609							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6878	.5783	Jun	.5942	.5978	.5923	.5937	—30
.6870	.5742	Sep	.5903	.5931	.5880	.5894	—31
.6770	.5710	Dec	.5860	.5862	.5840	.5860	—31
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 50,859						
Prev. Day Open Int. 60,882 off 1,659							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.008070	.006645	Jun	.007239	.007269	.007236	.007258	+15
.007970	.007032	Sep	.007225	.007248	.007210	.007235	+16
.007559	.007038	Dec	.007236	.007236	.007236	.007242	+17
.007261	.007261	Mar				.007247	+17
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 31,061						
Prev. Day Open Int. 44,059 up 175							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8084	.6810	Jun	.7011	.7043	.7002	.7014	—10
.8055	.6785	Sep	.6993	.7010	.6985	.6987	—11
.8090	.6800	Dec				.6978	—11
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 37,584						
Prev. Day Open Int. 38,887 up 170							

Industrials

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
88.85	64.40	May	83.50	83.60	82.81	83.08	—.62
87.30	65.67	Jul	83.90	83.90	83.28	83.55	—.55
74.35	66.77	Oct	73.10	73.30	72.95	73.12	—.23
69.50	63.75	Dec	68.97	69.25	68.85	69.15	+.05
70.00	64.65	Mar	69.65	69.80	69.50	69.80	
70.60	65.10	May	70.28	70.28	70.10	70.40	
70.40	66.50	Jul	70.40	70.40	70.40	70.45	—.15
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 5,608						
Prev. Day Open Int. 43,709 up 179							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
88.50	48.40	May	53.80	54.25	53.10	53.35	—.88
85.75	48.00	Jun	52.60	52.85	51.80	52.10	—.84
85.00	48.00	Jul	52.60	52.60	51.80	52.10	—.64
85.07	49.00	Aug	52.90	53.35	52.70	52.80	—.59
84.28	50.25	Sep	54.40	54.40	53.90	54.15	—.49
85.00	51.30	Oct	55.40	55.40	54.90	55.25	—.34
78.00	52.30	Nov	56.10	56.30	55.90	56.00	—.54
62.62	53.30	Dec	56.95	57.30	56.90	56.95	—.49
68.50	53.40	Jan	57.15	57.30	56.95	57.15	—.39
57.60	52.25	Feb	56.30	56.30	55.80	56.10	—.14
54.90	51.40	Mar	53.80	54.10	53.80	53.80	—.14
53.00	50.00	Apr	52.00	52.15	51.85	52.15	+.16
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 12,719						
Prev. Day Open Int. 76,038 up 126							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
32.70	17.20	May	19.70	19.80	19.37	19.52	—.18
31.50	14.65	Jun	19.55	19.65	19.30	19.42	—.18
30.40	14.80	Jul	19.46	19.50	19.21	19.35	—.26
29.50	16.98	Aug	19.40	19.43	19.17	19.27	—.17
28.72	16.90	Sep	19.35	19.36	19.10	19.23	—.18
28.40	17.04	Oct	19.36	19.38	19.17	19.20	—.20
28.10	17.30	Nov	19.35	19.35	19.20	19.26	—.18
27.78	17.10	Dec	19.25	19.40	19.25	19.25	—.16
27.00	17.25	Jan	19.35	19.35	19.25	19.25	—.19
27.00	17.50	Feb	19.35	19.35	19.30	19.25	—.17
26.75	17.25	Mar	19.40	19.40	19.25	19.25	—.19
26.50	17.50	Apr	19.33	19.33	19.25	19.25	—.16
24.60	17.30	May	19.40	19.45	19.25	19.25	—.19
24.50	17.70	Jun	19.40	19.40	19.25	19.25	—.19
22.11	17.90	Jul	19.37	19.37	19.25	19.30	—.19
19.50	17.75	Aug	19.38	19.48	19.25	19.30	—.15
24.00	17.78	Sep	19.45	19.45	19.25	19.30	—.17
19.35	18.85	Oct	19.45	19.45	19.25	19.33	—.16
24.00	18.25	Dec	19.50	19.50	19.35	19.35	—.20
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 77,882						
Prev. Day Open Int.292,330 up 6,614							
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
97.00	55.05	May	67.50	67.50	65.50	65.95	—1.77
95.50	54.90	Jun	65.00	65.05	63.40	63.85	—1.42
82.70	55.25	Jul	62.90	63.00	61.90	62.00	—1.18
80.50	53.50	Aug	60.75	60.80	60.10	60.40	—.71
87.80	51.60	Sep	58.60	58.85	58.40	58.45	—.60
84.75	49.75	Oct	56.00	56.00	55.85	56.00	—.50
66.75	48.60	Nov	54.50	54.60	54.25	54.60	—.50
72.25	47.75	Dec	53.40	53.60	53.40	53.60	—.50
54.80	47.00	Jan	53.50	53.50	53.50	53.50	—.35
53.45	50.70	Feb	52.90	52.90	52.80	52.80	—.35
54.00	50.50	Mar	53.85	53.85	53.85	53.85	—.55
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 22,071						
Prev. Day Open Int. 79,211 off 1,239							

Stock Indexes

(Indexes compiled shortly before market close)

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
383.90	300.90	Jun	382.30	384.50	381.70	382.95	+.90
384.20	304.00	Sep	385.40	387.20	385.40	385.30	+.75
389.20	321.75	Dec	388.80	389.50	388.80	389.90	+2.05
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 52,796						
Prev. Day Open Int.144,992 up 3,165							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
209.60	165.85	Jun	209.25	210.35	208.95	209.85	+.30
210.80	172.10	Sep	210.65	211.60	210.65	211.40	+.35
211.50	175.50	Dec	212.55	212.55	212.55	212.85	+.55
208.70	208.70	Mar	214.00	214.00	214.00	214.00	+.45
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 8,330						
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,687 up 743							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,054.00 f	1,052.20 f
Reuters	1,733.40	1,739.80
D.J. Futures	N.A.	129.51
Com. Research	221.49	222.20

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Thomson and Bull Get Government Lift

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

PARIS — To bolster the French electronics industry, the government announced Wednesday that it was injecting a total of $1.1 billion into two large state-owned companies: Groupe Bull, the computer manufacturer, and Thomson SA, the defense and consumer electronics group.

Saying that European electronics manufacturers are at a disadvantage in world competition because of their small size, Industry Minister Roger Fauroux said the money was a down payment on the "industrial policy" he said Europe needed to preserve its electronics industry.

Mr. Fauroux unveiled plans to inject $350 million into Thomson, a sum that comes on top of $530 million the government is contributing to the company to help develop a European system of high-definition television. Thomson owns the consumer electronics businesses that once belonged to General Electric and RCA.

The industry minister also announced plans to provide a capital infusion of $360 million this year and an equal amount next year for Bull, which last week reported a loss of $1.2 billion for 1990. These sums are in addition to the $480 million the state is giving Bull for research and development and a capital infusion last year of $260 million.

As Europe's electronics manufacturers struggle to keep up with foreign competition, the French government has been the most active in Europe in seeking to support and preserve its electronics industry.

"I am profoundly convinced that we have the means to correct the situation in the French and European electronics industry," Mr. Fauroux said. He added that maintaining an electronics industry was important because "the future competitiveness of entire sectors of European industry depends on it."

The activist role of the French government has irritated some of its European partners, who argue that these capital infusions constitute a subsidy that gives French industry an unfair advantage. The European Community closely proscribes industrial subsidies, but when it comes to subsidies to help Europe's struggling high-tech industries, the Community usually allows government aid.

Many officials in the European computer industry say that close cooperation with the state will be needed for them to survive and thrive. Many French and Italian officials have backed this view, not only for computers but also for semiconductors, saying that the future of Europe's automobile, aircraft and consumer-electronics industries depends on the survival of its information technology industry.

A senior official in the French electronics industry applauded the government infusion of capital and research and development funds. But he added, "It will take more than $1 billion in one year to survive. It will take billions of dollars over many years."

The government announced that it would contribute $120 million this year to finance semiconductor research by European manufacturers.

Mr. Fauroux said the government also hopes to tie Bull closer with France Telecom, a highly profitable state-owned telecommunications company, in the hope that each company can help the other with its expertise.

France Telecom is to contribute about 17 percent of the funds to be injected into Thomson and Bull; it holds a 17 percent stake in each.

■ Alcatel Net Meets Outlook

Alcatel Alsthom, the electrical engineering group, said Wednesday that net profit in 1990 climbed 27.7 percent to 4.99 billion francs ($866.7 million), compared with 3.91 billion francs in 1989, Reuters reported from Paris.

These figures, based on results that do not include exceptional gains, had been widely expected by the market. Including the exceptional gains, profit climbed 4 percent to 5.14 billion francs, from 4.94 billion francs.

Bonn Costs in East: 400 Billion DM?

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Horst Kohler, state secretary of the German Finance Ministry, has calculated that the Treuhandanstalt will need 400 billion Deutsche marks ($236 billion) through the year 2000 to carry out its role in reviving the industry of the former East Germany, according to a report in the weekly newspaper Die Zeit.

The Finance Ministry declined to comment on the report on Wednesday. But some ministry sources said an amount of roughly 350 billion DM could be reached if this year's allotment of 25 billion DM were repeated each year through 2000 and interest was included.

Treuhandanstalt is charged with selling roughly half the land and nearly all the industrial establishment of former East Germany.

Die Zeit said that Mr. Köhler's calculation of the Treuhandanstalt's needs were circulated in a "confidential" internal report in the ministry.

The weekly said that his calculation had already subtracted from the total the billions that will flow to Treuhandanstalt from the sale of properties and companies.

So far the Treuhandanstalt has been able to sell roughly 1,000 of the firms entrusted to it but this has brought it only about 3.5 billion DM. The total number of its properties has been variously estimated between 8,000 and 10,500.

The Treuhandanstalt needs funds primarily in order to pay salaries and benefits to workers whose companies are unable to do so. The agency also functions as a creditor to companies that have devised credible restructuring plans but which must borrow funds to carry them out.

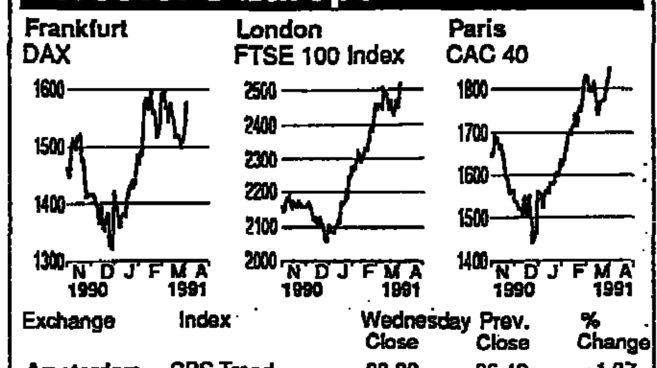
Detlev K. Rohwedder, the chairman of the Treuhandanstalt who was assassinated by terrorists on Monday, had stressed that the role of the Treuhandanstalt was to prepare companies for privatization. But he had acknowledged that this would require considerable time and investment in many cases.

Meanwhile, the privatization agency launched a book on Wednesday listing 6,000 former state-run East German firms up for sale, but the volume costs more than many of the debt-ridden companies on offer.

The 600-page white directory costs 320 DM a copy. Many of the firms the agency sold went for a nominal one mark book value.

"This book contains as many individual firms and employees as the 25 biggest listed companies of the United States," said Jens Odewald, chairman of the Treuhandanstalt's supervisory board.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	98.20	96.40	+1.87
Brussels	Stock Index	5798.21	5793.33	+0.08
Frankfurt	DAX	1577.50	1538.67	+2.52
Frankfurt	FAZ	668.97	656.00	+1.98
Helsinki	HEX	1161.40	1147.50	+1.21
London	Financial Times 30	2014.20	1985.50	+1.45
London	FTSE 100	2519.10	2488.30	+1.24
Madrid	General Index	286.18	286.43	-0.09
Milan	MIB	1154.00	1139.00	+1.32
Paris	CAC 40	1851.89	1827.10	+1.36
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	1085.50	1065.70	+1.86
Vienna	Stock Index	574.54	566.13	+1.49
Zurich	SBS	617.90	610.50	+1.21

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Bayer Applies For Listing on Milan Bourse

Reuters

MILAN — The German chemicals group Bayer AG said Wednesday that it had requested a listing on the Milan stock exchange, the first foreign company to make an application.

Bayer said in advertisements in Italian newspapers that it had submitted the application to CONSOB, the bourse regulatory commission, on Feb. 25.

A CONSOB spokesman said it would take six months to process the application. Last year the managing director of Bayer's Italian subsidiary said there were tentative plans to list less than 1 percent of Bayer's stock in Milan.

Sun Alliance Has £181 Million Loss

Reuters

LONDON — Sun Alliance, Britain's largest general insurance company, reported a massive loss for 1990 on Wednesday and said results for 1991 would also be poor.

Sun Alliance had a loss of £180.9 million ($319.2 million) before taxes, compared with profit of £318.6 million in 1989.

But the company nevertheless raised its total dividend for the year by a hefty 12 percent to 14 pence.

Sun Alliance's loss was toward *the high end of market forecasts,* but the dividend increase matched the top expectations.

Roger Neville, Sun Alliance chief executive, said the decision to raise the dividend by more than inflation — and despite the loss — reflected confidence in the company's balance sheet and in the future of its insurance business.

Sun Alliance is the last of the big British insurers to report poor results for 1990.

Like the others, it suffered from heavy weather-related property and other claims, low premium rates due to intense competition and falls on the stock markets in which insurance companies invest their funds.

Also like the others, it said action was being taken to raise premium rates to bring about an improvement in results.

But Mr. Neville warned: "It must be anticipated that results for 1991 will still be well short of an adequate return."

In Britain, storms and floods early in the year contributed to total underwriting losses of £550.8 million in the year, compared with a loss of £63.7 million in 1989.

Mr. Neville said premium rates had already been raised for automobile, household and marine and aviation risks. Increases are being sought on all other types of commercial business.

Mr. Neville said auto insurance *rates would be raised* throughout 1991 with a view to restoring profitability rather than keeping market share.

Sun's profits from its smaller life insurance operation rose to £47.7 million in 1990 from £40.5 million in 1989, while investment and other income fell to £322.2 million from £341.8 million.

Sun Alliance said falls in stock market and property prices reduced shareholders' funds, excluding the value of its life insurance fund, to £2.03 billion.

Pirelli and Fujikura Join in Cable Venture

Reuters

MILAN — The Italian tire maker Pirelli SpA said on Wednesday that it was forming a joint venture with the Japanese group Fujikura. The new company, Servocavi SpA, will be 51 percent controlled by Pirelli and 49 percent by Fujikura.

Under the agreement, the new company will produce cables — used in telecommunications networks — at an existing Pirelli production plant in Livorno, Pirelli said.

Wiggins Teape Profit Slumps 9%

Reuters

LONDON — Wiggins Teape Appleton PLC said Wednesday that pretax profit for 1990 dropped 8.8 percent because of depressed pulp prices and lower margins on paper.

Wiggins Teape, which was spun off by BAT Industries PLC last year, said earnings dropped to £158.2 million ($279.1 million) from £173.5 million in 1989. Aftertax profit dipped to £103.2 million, compared with £108.9 million.

Revenue for the year that ended Dec. 31 remained virtually unchanged at £1.50 billion, after £1.51 billion a year earlier.

The company, which was launched on the British stock market in June, said it had strengthened its results by cutting interest costs to £11.2 million last year from £22 million in 1989. This was largely accomplished by transferring debt out of the British pound, it said.

Operating profit on its paper manufacturing business rose to £142.6 million from £136.1 million. But the company said the benefits of lower pulp prices were eroded by competitive price pressures.

The paper trading division increased operating profit by 7 percent to £13.5 million, helped by cost-efficiency improvements and increased market share in all major markets, the group said.

The forestry and pulp division reported a slump in operating profit to £5.7 million from £20.9 million. Included in this division was operating profit from associate companies, which fell by £18.3 million to £7.6 million.

Wiggins Teape said its merger in December with Arjomari-Prioux SA, the leading French paper group, had created the most powerful paper trading business in Europe.

SAUDIS: *Can Kingdom Meet Financial Pledges?*

(Continued from first finance page)

billion either in foreign-currency cash grants or in local riyals to cover the in-country costs of allied military forces, with the United States to get the lion's share — $16.6 billion.

About three-quarters of the Saudi contribution to the United States is expected to be in the form of cash. The remainder will cover local expenses incurred by the American forces, such as fuel, transportation and water.

The government's foreign reserves are said to be down to $10 billion and the Western sources said it had to scramble to come up with the $3.5 billion already paid of the $13.5 billion it has pledged to the United States this year.

The Western financial analysts said they were not sure where that money came from. They said arrangements for raising $3.6 billion in loans on the international market — the first time the Saudis have gone to foreign banks to borrow — still have not been completed.

The Saudi government had a $15 billion budget deficit last year and the current projections are that it could be $34 billion to $38 billion this year, depending on oil prices. Another factor is implementation of such proposed measures as cutting of subsidies and imposition of a personal income tax.

The expected windfall from increased oil prices and production was significantly less than anticipated because prices, after initially soaring to nearly $40 a barrel, fell to less than half that amount by the end of the war. Windfall earnings last year, Western analysts calculate, were $12 billion to $15 billion.

Jefferson Smurfit Buys French Waste Firm CDI

Reuters

LONDON — The Irish packaging manufacturer and financial services firm Jefferson Smurfit Group PLC said Wednesday that it had acquired the French waste collection company Centre de Déchets Industriels and its associated companies for an undisclosed sum.

Smurfit said in a statement that the acquisition of the CDI group, the second largest French waste paper company, reinforces Smurfit's activities in recycling waste paper worldwide. CDI will form part of Smurfit France.

NYSE

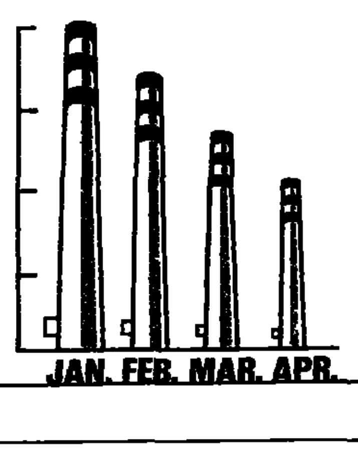
Wednesday's 3 p.m.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	Latest	Chg
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Denmark	D.Kr.	33/01-4637 9448	3,400	968	1,900	1,050
Finland	F.M.	33/01-4637 9448	2,200	1,440	1,200	660
France	F.F.	05/437 437	1,700	1,394	935	515
Germany (mail)	D.M.	0130-25 25	640	452	352	194
— *hand delivery	D.M.		810	282	416	217
Great Britain	£	0800/700 600	175	98	96	53
Greece	Dr.	——	57,000	23,080	31,400	17,300
Ireland	Irl.	——	195	133	107	59
Italy	Lire	——	450,000	350,800	250,000	138,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	32/3-271 03 04	12,000	8,020	6,600	3,600
Netherlands	Fl.	055/21 23 29	650	533	360	200
Norway (airmail)	N.Kr.	33/01-4637 9448	3,000	1,368	1,650	900
— *hand delivery	N.Kr.		3,200	1,168	1,760	970
Portugal	Esc.	0034/1-555 10 85	40,000	25,520	22,000	12,100
Spain (mail)	Ptas.	91/555 10 85	40,000	23,700	22,000	12,100
— **hand deliv. Barcelona Bilbao, Seville, Valencia	Ptas.		43,500	20,200	24,000	13,200
— **hand deliv. Madrid	Ptas.		54,600	—	27,300	13,650
Sweden (airmail)	S.Kr.	33/01-4637 9448	2,600	1,404	1,430	785
— *hand delivery	S.Kr.		3,100	904	1,700	935
Switzerland	S.Fr.	01-481 72 00	540	479	295	160
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, form. French Africa, Middle East	$	——	600	Varies by country	330	180
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia Central/Latin America	$	——	750		412	225

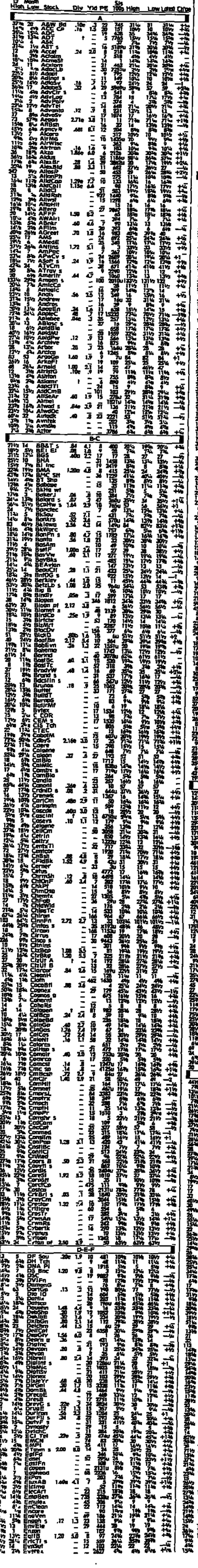
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NASDAQ

Wednesday's Prices

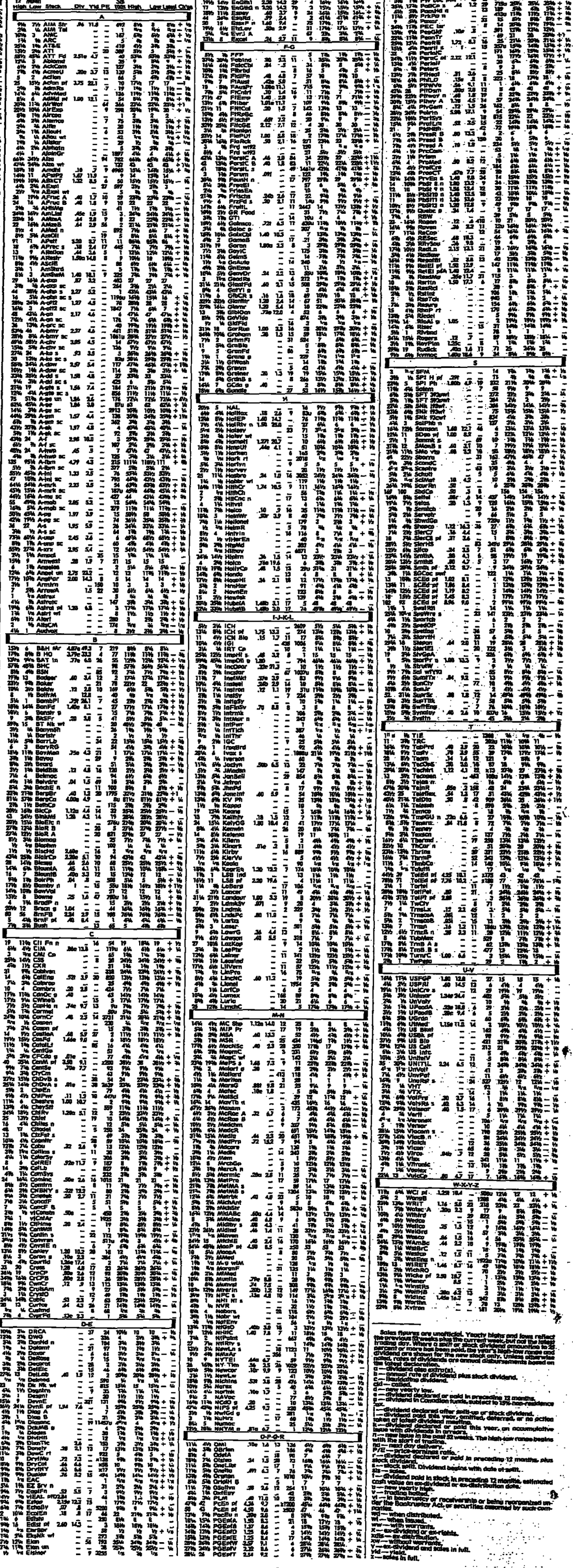
NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.



AMEX

Wednesday's 3 p.m.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*



Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on declared dividend.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
f — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
g — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
h — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
i — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
j — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
k — next day delivery.
m — price-earnings ratio.
n — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
p — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
pf — preferred.
r — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
s — new yearly high.
t — paid in stock in preceding year.
u — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
v — when distributed.
wd — when issued.
w — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xw — ex-warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
z — sales in full.

Japan Wages See Modest Gain

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Deals reached early in Japan's annual spring round of labor negotiations indicate that wage increases awarded this year are unlikely to rekindle inflation, economists said Wednesday.

They calculated that the handful of pay rises so far agreed for the year beginning April 1 average about 5.50 percent, down slightly from the final 5.94 percent average last year.

"If the final figure is less than last year, it is unlikely to cause inflation," said Yukihiko Shimada, economist at Wako Research Institute of Economics Inc.

Toshiaki Kakimoto, chief economist at Sumitomo Bank Ltd., said, "Companies would be able to absorb such pay increases and are unlikely to raise retail prices of their products."

An economist at a Japanese research firm said, "Such an increase would not have any impact on the Bank of Japan's monetary policy."

The Bank of Japan is widely expected to cut its discount rate in the April-June quarter, but economists said it had been waiting for confirmation that the pay negotiations will not add upward pressure on prices before making its decision.

Of more than 1,000 unions affiliated with the Japanese Trade Union Confederation, only about 50 have finished their negotiations, a confederation official said.

Wage talks with most major unions are still continuing and remaining discussions are expected to be completed by early May.

The increases won so far will benefit wage earners more than last year, even if the figure itself is less, because the rise in consumer prices is likely to ease this fiscal year, economists said.

The government has predicted that consumer prices will climb by 2.4 percent in 1991/92, after an estimated 3.1 percent rise in 1990/91.

But consumer spending is likely to start slowing gradually from the second half of this fiscal year due to an expected drop in bonuses reflecting companies' business results, Mr. Kakimoto said.

Some labor representatives said that companies' weak profit forecasts had led them to compromise.

But an official of the Confederation of Japan Automobile Workers' Unions said: "We are not satisfied with the results this year. Our target was at least to equal last year's increase because corporate profits are still high."

Eiji Suzuki, chairman of the Federation of Employers' Associations, said the lower wage increases this year reflected management concerns over the slowdown of the economy and possible adverse effects of the Gulf war.

The five major steel companies, members of the Japan Federation of Steel Workers Unions, won wage increases averaging 4.33 percent for this fiscal year, compared with 4.70 percent last year.

The Japanese Federation of Electrical Machine Workers Unions won an average 5.55 percent in 1991/92, down from 5.93 percent. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Warrant Issue Is Planned for Cheung Kong

Reuters

HONG KONG — The major stockholder in the property developer Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd. has issued 2.1 billion Hong Kong dollars ($270 million) worth of stock warrants, the arranging brokerage said Wednesday.

A total of 110 million warrants are being issued at 5 dollars each, a spokesman for Peregrine Brokerage said. Each can be used to buy one Cheung Kong share in two years for 19.30 dollars, Wednesday's closing price. The warrants' issue price represents a premium of 26 percent to Cheung Kong's current price, the spokesman said.

If all warrants are exercised, the issue will represent 5 percent of Cheung Kong's issued share capital.

Seoul Trade Deficit Raises New Alarms

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — The South Korean current account deficit soared to $2.72 billion for the first two months of the year, the Bank of Korea reported Wednesday, sharply raising concerns over the country's balance of payments situation.

The government had set a target of a $3 billion deficit for the whole year. Last year, it recorded a deficit of $2.18 billion, which followed four straight years of strong surpluses.

South Korea posted a current account deficit of $1.27 billion in February, down 12.3 percent from $1.45 billion in January, bringing the deficit in the first two months to $2.72 billion, provisional figures from the central bank showed.

Exports in the first two months of the year totaled $9.55 billion, up about 13 percent from $8.45 billion in the same period of last year.

Imports stood at $12.33 billion in the first two months of the year, up 34.4 percent from $9.17 billion due to soaring oil bills and increased imports of transport equipment.

The mounting current account deficit has been attributed to a sharp increase in imports to meet excessive domestic consumption, and weak exports, officials said.

But an official of the government-sponsored Korea Development Institute said that "exports seemed to start gaining momentum due to a better international trade environment."

He added, "Successful development of East European markets also contributed to a rise in exports."

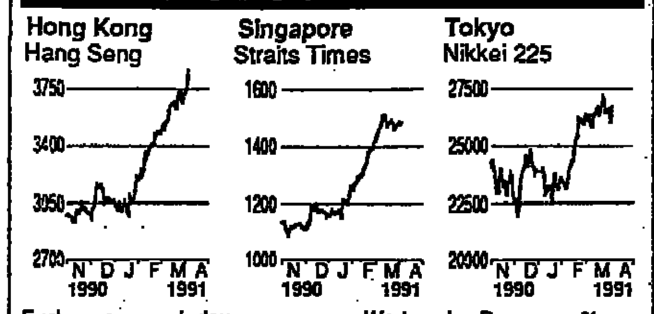
"The rise in exports, however, was too meager to offset import increases, including oil imports, so we saw another deficit in February," he said.

The official said he believed the deficit for 1991 would be as high as $4 billion. In 1988, the country had a surplus of $141.6 billion.

The speedy end to the Gulf war caused a drop in oil prices that in turn will have a favorable effect on the South Korean economy during the rest of the year, he said. South Korea imports all of its oil.

Critics have accused the government of liberalizing imports too rapidly under pressure from the United States and the European Community, aggravating the country's trade deficit. *(AFP, Reuters)*

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3869.70	3789.99	+2.10
Singapore	Straits Times	1488.01	1480.49	+0.51
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1457.00	1434.80	+1.55
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	26780.06	26252.00	+2.01
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	586.86	584.20	+0.46
Bangkok	Book Club	N.A.	765.42	-
Seoul	Composite Stock	649.43	643.56	+0.91
Taipei	Weighted Price	5344.84	5185.30	+3.08
Manila	Composite	1106.98	1110.77	-0.34
Jakarta	Stock Index	404.54	404.10	+0.11
New Zealand	Barclays	1343.00	1337.62	+0.40
Bombay	National Index	604.22	603.99	+0.04

Sources: Reuters, AFP — International Herald Tribune

NERVES: *If Fall in Confidence Caused U.S. Recession, Can Rebound Trigger Recovery?*

(Continued from first finance page)

concluded that the economy could not avoid a recession.

"Had we not run into the sharp contraction in consumer confidence, the odds were a good deal better than 50-50 that we would have skirted a recession," Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve, told Congress in February. A traditional definition of a recession is two consecutive quarters of zero economic growth.

During the summer, the economy expanded. The GNP rose at a 1.4 percent annual rate in the third quarter. Industrial production was up at a 3.6 percent rate. Private payrolls did not peak until August. And consumer income and spending kept climbing until October.

But faced with soaring oil prices and the possibility of war, consumer confidence plunged between August and October to the lowest level in a decade.

As one administration official put it: "The last two oil-supply disruptions — the Iranian revolution and the Arab-Israeli war — led to rapid inflation and sky-high interest rates. So people thought, erroneously as it turned out, 'Uh oh, here we go again.'"

Roger Brinner, research director at DRI/McGraw-Hill, said, "If consumers hadn't panicked there wouldn't have been a recession."

Business panicked, too, helping make the slump a self-fulfilling prophecy. Companies slashed their inventories at the steepest rate in years. Manufacturers and service establishments alike laid off workers sooner than usual, which contributed to consumers' fears and also squeezed incomes.

In the view of many economists, neither higher oil prices nor the administration's or the Federal Reserve's economic policies toppled the economy last fall. If anything, the Federal Reserve's efforts to keep a lid on inflation before the Gulf crisis contributed to what most economists insist is the relatively shallow and short nature of this recession.

And the surge in oil prices turned out to be more of a shudder than a shock. "It was too small and lasted such a short time," said Richard Farmer, an economist at the Congressional Budget Office. "It didn't cause the recession."

Some economists have cited the deficit-cutting budget agreement between the administration and Congress in October as the source of the recession.

But the new taxes — including a five-cent increase on gasoline — did not take effect until the end of the year.

"Government policies can exert very bad influences, but they usually don't reach backward in time," said Norman B. Ture, director of the Institute of Research on the Economics of Taxation, in Washington.

What is more, the deal may have helped to haul down bond yields. "The confidence-restoring effects of the budget deal were positive," said Lawrence H. Summers, chief economist at the World Bank.

Even the complaints about the Federal Reserve Board are not all that compelling. True, in July 1989, Mr. Greenspan made it clear that the central bank was attempting to wring out inflation by cooling off the economy.

Further, the money supply stagnated after the spring. "There would have been a recession with or without Kuwait," said Allan H. Meltzer, an economist at Carnegie-Mellon University. "The Fed had put the economy in harm's way."

But the timing of the recession demonstrates that the Federal Reserve was not to blame.

"The slowdown in money growth from June to the end of last year would not have had an effect in 1990," said Mr. Feldstein, the former chief economic adviser. And unlike other periods leading up to a recession, interest rates were heading down.

"The decline started more than a year before the business cycle peak, a pattern unique in postwar experience," Mr. Greenspan told Congress last month.

Some economists, including Mr. Feldstein, fault the Federal Reserve for not easing credit more aggressively after the slump began. But many also give the central bank credit for preventing a more severe recession.

Consider the following: Inflation doubled in the year before the 1973 oil shock and reached 9 percent just before the 1979 shock. This time inflation was running around 4.5 percent, where it had been for several years.

The fact that it was not raging out of control when oil prices took off meant that the Federal Reserve did not have to adopt the harsh policies of 1980 and 1981 that sent short-term interest rates as high as 20 percent.

"If we keep our recessions as mild as this one, we should generally deem our policy extremely successful," said Gregory Mankiw, an economist at Harvard University.

To Cut Costs, Murdoch Merges 2 Newspapers

Agence France-Presse

MELBOURNE — Two Sunday newspapers launched here by Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. only 20 months ago are to be merged as part of the company's latest cost-cutting drive, the company announced Wednesday.

The up-market broadsheet Sunday Herald will disappear immediately and its stablemate, the tabloid Sunday Sun, will reappear as the Herald-Sun. Seventy editorial jobs will be lost.

High-Speed Railroad Is Planned in Taiwan

Reuters

TAIPEI — Taiwan will spend about $13.5 billion to construct a high-speed raiload over the next eight years, the Communications Ministry said on Wednesday.

Work on the 354-kilometer (220-mile) railroad, to link Taipei in the north with Kao-hsiung in the south, is expected to start in July, said a spokesman for the ministry's provisional office for the high-speed railroad.

The railroad is being designed by a consortium led by Société Française d'Etudes et de Réalisations Ferroviaires of France.

Between 20 and 30 percent of the total budget will be used for the system's design and to purchase high-speed railroad tracks, trains and locomotives from overseas, he said.

"We hope to open international tenders to buy facilities within the next two years," he said.

"Once the railway is completed by 1998, the travel time between Taipei and Kao-hsiung will be shortened to only 105 minutes from the current four hours," he said.

The high-speed railroad comes as Taiwan plans a $300 billion program to upgrade its infrastructure.

The 799 projects in the program include highway and subway systems, petrochemical plants, the country's fourth nuclear power plant and sophisticated pollution control facilities.

The infrastructure program is designed to jolt the island's sluggish economy by increasing personal income and balancing industrial development.

The program will double government deficit spending in the fiscal yeat that begins July 1.

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April 3, 1991

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SPORTS

Duke Has It All — and Plans to Keep It That Way

By William C. Rhoden
New York Times Service

INDIANAPOLIS — By three o'clock in the morning, the elbow-to-elbow celebration of Duke fans, players and friends had thinned out. The lobby of the Holiday Inn had cleared. The party was over.

Over the previous three hours, these people had celebrated a glorious weekend that began with the victory over top-ranked Nevada-Las Vegas on Saturday night and culminated with the 72-65 defeat of Kansas on Monday night that gave the Blue Devils their first national basketball championship.

But a different sort of celebration was just starting in Room 504, where the parents of three Duke players — Janet and Calvin Hill, Carol and Robert Ferguson and Eural and Betty Lang — were settling down to watch a tape of the National Collegiate Athletic Association's title game.

Grant Hill, the Blue Devils' outstanding freshman forward, had scored 10 points in the game. Brian Davis, a 6-foot, 6-inch (1.98-meter) junior who is the Fergusons' son, had scored 8. Antonio Lang, a 6-8 freshman, had been used sparingly, although virtually everyone connected with the school agrees he is part of the foundation of what could well become a dynasty.

Given the number of talented players returning to Duke next season, the Hills and Fergusons and Langs may be seeing each other at future championships.

Duke finds itself in the same position that UNLV occupied last year: It is a national champion with practically an entire team due to come back.

Duke will lose Greg Koubek, a scrappy forward, but everyone else is expected to return.

Christian Laettner, the 6-11 center-forward who was this tournament's most valuable player, will be a senior next season, as will Davis. Bobby Hurley, the crafty point guard, will be a junior, Hill and Lang will be sophomores and Thomas Hill, a 6-4 forward, will be a junior.

And then there's the greatly anticipated arrival of Cherokee Parks, a 6-11 center-forward from Huntington Beach, California.

Two of the other teams in the 1991 final four — North Carolina and, to a lesser extent, Kansas — have enough returning talent to make it back next year as well.

Kansas, which never led in the final, is losing three starters and a reserve, but a solid cast will return to a team that finished 26-7.

North Carolina, beaten by Kansas in the semifinals, is losing three starters. But the Tar Heels will have an outstanding corps of blue-chip players who were freshmen, sophomores and juniors this year.

UNLV will lose three key starters, but some observers think the 1991-92 team will be capable of maintaining the school's longtime success. The most notable addition will be Darrin Hancock, a 6-6 guard-forward and former high-school All-American who played at Garden City Community College in Kansas last season.

But it won't really matter who is playing for the Runnin' Rebels, because they are barred from playing in the NCAA tournament next year. As the result of an arrangement with the NCAA before the season, UNLV agreed that in exchange for being allowed to defend its title this season, it would accept harsher penalties in 1991-92 — no television games, no postseason play.

That agreement signified the end of a tumultuous tug-of-war between Jerry Tarkanian, the UNLV coach, and the NCAA going back to 1977, when UNLV was placed on probation.

For Duke, all the pieces for a repeat championship seem to be in place.

But as UNLV discovered this year and as Mike Krzyzewski, the Blue Devils' coach, already knows, the path to a title is never as clear as it seems to be, and the path to successive titles is even more uneven.

Every game becomes a major battle because everyone wants to make a reputation at the champion's expense. And the fans and the news media will assemble a death watch to see who will knock the king off the hill.

The last team to repeat as national basketball champion was UCLA in 1972-73.

There will certainly be a number of challengers to Duke. Seton Hall, which looked impressive for a half against UNLV earlier in the tournament, is returning virtually its entire team and is losing only one starter: Anthony Avent, who will be replaced by the gigantic Luther Wright.

Arkansas, which lost to Kansas in a regional championship, is returning three of its starters and a strong bench. Ohio State is only losing two starters, and Jimmy Jackson is not one of them. Indiana, which tied Ohio State for the Big Ten championship, is losing only one starter.

What makes Duke a favorite to repeat is that the Blue Devils fully understand what it takes to get up and over the hump.

A year ago, Krzyzewski and his team were routed by Nevada-Las Vegas in the national title game, losing by 30 points. On Saturday, Duke, with a passionate performance, snapped the Rebels' unbeaten streak over two seasons at 45 games and dashed their hopes for a second straight championship.

In the final, Duke played with more focus than passion and executed a surgical victory over Kansas. But Duke, which was appearing in its third NCAA title game in the last six seasons, will learn — and UNLV will testify — that the mantle of a champion is both a weight and a blessing.

For five months during this season, fans asked, "Can you win it?" After the euphoria of this long-sought victory, they will ask, "Can you do it it again?"

"I hope we do it again," Krzyzewski said. "I wonder when we will do it again."

A King and the Commoners

By Ken Denlinger
Washington Post Service

ALBANY, New York — Ten minutes before the scheduled tipoff, the visiting team still was hundreds of miles away, in Chicago. Not to worry, fans inside Knickerbocker Arena were being told. The Cedar Rapids Silver Bullets have finally gotten off the ground at O'Hare Airport, so there will be a game after all.

Sort of. A Continental Basketball Association game. A game that started three hours late on March 13 and ended 23 minutes into March 14. A game played before a couple of hundred fans, a 25-foot (7.60-meter) replica of a Valvoline 10W40 motor-oil container and a turn-of-the-century bread truck complete with a life-sized wooden horse.

"I've never had this kind of midnight madness," Albert King said after the final shot of a surprisingly competitive show. "Most of these guys are usually sleeping by now. At least I know I am."

Yes. It was that Albert King. The little brother — by an inch, at 6 feet, 6 inches (1.98 meters) and three years — of the Washington Bullets' star, Bernard King. Holder of a double-figure scoring average during eight National Basketball Association seasons. A King, now, among commoners.

His respect for his craft was obvious long before the Albany Patroons' game began. Warm-ups for him are exactly that. While others grab a ball and immediately fire from three-point range, King has a routine: layups on either side of the basket, then shots from increasingly wider arcs. In five minutes or so, he finally is out among the gunners. And comfortable.

"Unbelievably cooperative," said George Karl, the Albany coach. But not unbelievably happy.

The trouble with being virtuous at the CBA level is that it does not produce the holy-smoke numbers that pave the escape route to the NBA.

Like Karl and every other CBAer, King is reaching for the highest rung. That's one reason he has lived in an Albany hotel all season. "Don't want this to seem that permanent," he said.

King's numbers do not immediately demand attention. His average of 14 points a game is not among his own team's top four. But his scoring has been mustered during a playing average of only about 22 minutes.

"I'm convinced I can play," he said. "I think I'm proving that. It's a matter of people seeing you and feeling the same way."

What works against King is age. He turned 31 in December.

"I don't know if Al's a great scorer, even at this level," said Karl, who once coached the Golden State Warriors and is as eager as King to get back to the NBA. "He's a momentum scorer. He can come in and, all of a sudden, he's got 12 in about eight minutes. He's not a consistent shooter, not in the 50s. But he can roll it. He's had 11-for-12 games."

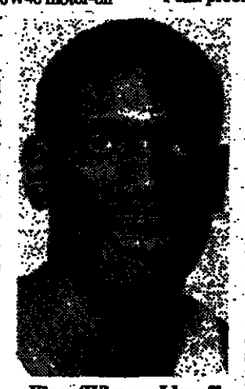
In a way, King at 31 is rather like King at 13 — a superior player in games watched by few. On Brooklyn playgrounds, he became famous remarkably young, being mentioned in one book before becoming a teenager.

"I try not to deal with what was," he said. "It's surprising sometimes, to sit back and think about it: 12, 13, 14. I never thought about all the attention at the time. It was just there."

His brother's inspirational comeback with Washington after knee surgery has nothing to do with his own attempt, King insisted.

"We don't deal with ball off the court," he said. "He's into reggae, I'm into soul. If he has his wife, his music and his clothes, he's all right.

"I can probably count on both hands the number of times we played against each other until the NBA. When I was 12, he was 15. When I was 14, he was 17. That's a big gap. No matter how well you played, you still were someone's little brother."



King: 'Why am I here?'

Nearly two years ago, King opted for Europe when his coach on the San Antonio Spurs, Larry Brown, suggested it. "The season was winding down" in early March, he said. "Larry came to me and said a team in Milan, Bob Mo-Adoo's team, was looking for a player. Larry said it was a good chance, so I left.

"But you can get lost. You go overseas and people don't know about you. Don't know where you're at. It was a very bad decision."

King couldn't hook on with the Bullets after an extended tryout last summer and called Karl late in the CBA preseason. Ensconced in Albany, he then missed most of three weeks with a twisted knee and sprained an ankle about a month ago.

King's chance at the NBA this year, said Karl, "is a playoff team that gets that one injury and doesn't want to see a young guy down there" at the end of the bench. "For a situation, five to 10 minutes, Al King would be fine. Off the bench. Bam-bam. He's been a 3-point shooter for us. I don't remember that in the NBA. I sometimes wish he'd do more dirty work on defense."

Does King belong in the NBA?

"I've forgotten how to figure out who belongs in the NBA," said Karl. "But I've got two or three players who are better than two or three players on almost every NBA team. Teams have different philosophies. When I coached, I wanted that 12th man to be my buddy, an older guy who understood when I told him, 'Hey, I couldn't get you any playing time.'

"Al's got time working against him."

King knows it.

"I don't love playing 'til I'm stretched out," he said. "Sometimes when you travel — plane, hotel, bus — you're tired. 'Oh boy, why am I out here?' Once you get out there, on the court, it all changes. It's something to sustain you. Competition.

"The CBA is different than it was five or six years ago. It's not bad. But it's not where I want to be. I don't want anyone to shed any tears for me at all, because there are other people also trying to get back. I have no time limit, but there's no reason to give up now. That would be cheating myself."

Maradona Rules Out Playing in Italy

By Eugene Robinson
Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — Diego Maradona has returned home in disgrace, the adulation the world's best-known soccer player usually receives on arriving in Argentina replaced by pity and concern, and, according to a spokesman, will never play again in Italy.

Maradona, who has been at least temporarily suspended by Italian soccer officials after testing positive for cocaine use, was applauded by a small group of well-wishers at Buenos Aires' international airport late Tuesday. A throng of reporters was kept well away as Maradona slipped into a Mercedes and was driven to his parents' home.

"It is a very difficult moment for him," said Marco Franchi, a business partner and spokesman, who added that Maradona hopes to play again someday, but not in Italy.

"One thing is certain: He will return only on holiday or for a judicial citation," Franchi said.

He said Maradona "has nothing to be ashamed of. Diego is coming home to Argentina permanently. He intends to leave soccer for a while."

Even government officials felt obliged to put aside affairs of state and comment on Maradona's fall.

Vice President Eduardo Duhalde told reporters that the disclosure of Maradona's drug use "does enormous harm" and Alberto Lestelle, Argentina's anti-drug czar, said he believed Maradona should resign his honorary post as an adviser to President Carlos Saúl Menem, one of Maradona's biggest fans.

■ 'I'm Tired of Struggling'

After eluding the media at the airport, Maradona said tersely at his parents' house that "enough was said on this issue in Italy. I have nothing to add," The Associated Press reported.

As he celebrated his daughter Dalma's fourth birthday, a TV camera caught him booting a tennis ball soccer-style against a wall and bouncing it off his head.

Franchi, in response to questions whether Maradona ever used cocaine, looked uncertain how to reply but said several times, "No way."

The Italian league's 11-lawyer disciplinary commission is to rule Saturday on the length of Maradona's suspension, which could be from six months to two years. The suspension will be automatically extended worldwide by FIFA, soccer's governing body.

Maradona's lawyer, Enzo Maria Siniscalchi, said he expects the minimum penalty because cocaine can't be considered performance-enhancing if taken several hours before a game.

According to the experts who tested Maradona's urine samples, he possibly took cocaine 18 to 30 hours before the March 17 match between his team, Napoli, and Bari.

"We will not appeal the sentence if Maradona is given the minimum penalty," Siniscalchi was quoted as saying in Wednesday's editions of the Milan daily Gazzetta dello Sport.

Argentine sports commentators have wondered whether Maradona, 30, could return to pro soccer after a long absence. He has a chronic back problem, a damaged left ankle and a tendency to gain weight.



AP

Maradona: 'I've had enough.'

In a brief interview given the Milan newspaper Corriere della Sera during the flight from Rome to Buenos Aires, Maradona said, "I've had enough. I'm tired of struggling. I'm retiring for good.

"Now I want to enjoy life, I want to enjoy my daughters," he was quoted as saying.

Hungary Wins In Cyprus, 2-0

Reuters

LIMASSOL, Cyprus (Reuters) — Hungary scored twice in the first half Wednesday to beat Cyprus, 2-0, in a European championship qualifier.

That put Hungary atop Group 3 with six points in four matches. Italy is two points behind but has a match in hand.

Strengthened by the return of promising midfielder George Savvides, Cyprus came close to scoring in the fifth minute when Angelos Tsolakis's shot flew just wide.

But Hungary soon took over, scoring in the 15th minute and then five minutes from halftime.

The first goal was credited to Jozsef Szalma, although his shot was deflected in by George Constantinou.

Tamas Monos, whose cross from the right had led to that goal, also created the second with another crossing pass from the right to an unguarded Jozsef Kiprich, who had no difficulty in finding the net.

BOOKS

THE CROOKED TIMBER OF HUMANITY: Chapters in the History of Ideas.

By Isaiah Berlin. Edited by Henry Hardy. 277 pages. $22. Alfred A Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

THE title of Isaiah Berlin's latest book comes from a paraphrase of a remark made by Kant: "Out of the crooked timber of humanity no straight thing was ever made."

It's a fitting title for a series of essays in which the eminent historian and philosopher makes an impassioned case for pluralism — for the notion "that there are many different ends that men may seek and still be fully rational, fully men, capable of understanding each other and sympathizing and deriving light from each other, as we derive it from reading Plato or the novels of medieval Japan — worlds, outlooks, very remote from our own."

Given the fact that some values and ideals will always clash with others, Berlin observes, human beings must learn to make trade-offs.

This humane, rational outlook, which followers of Berlin's work have become familiar with, underlies all the essays in this book. Indeed, "The Crooked Timber of Humanity" is very much a companion volume to his 1980 collection of essays, "Against the Current."

The main theme that runs throughout the book concerns the influence of Enlightenment values, as embodied by the French philosophes, and the rebellion against those values that was led by the German Romantics. Berlin is interested not only in the evolution of those two schools of thought, but also in their moral and political implications.

Since Plato, Berlin argues, the core of Western intellectual thought has rested on three beliefs: that the central problems of mankind have been essentially the same throughout history; that they are, in principle at least, solvable; and that the solutions do not clash with one another, but form a harmonious whole.

According to Berlin, people have disagreed over the paths leading to these solutions. People have also disagreed over the actual possibility of achieving these truths here on earth. What everyone agreed upon, adds Berlin, was that "the world was a single, intelligible whole," that "men possessed certain unchanging characteristics in common, called human nature," that "conflict and tragedy are not intrinsic to human life."

This view of the universe, says Berlin, was what made it possible for men to envision an ideal society, to articulate so many disparate visions of utopia.

All this began to change, he notes, toward the end of the 18th century, when German Romantics rebelled against the smug materialism of the French Enlightenment, arguing, in Berlin's words, that "the noblest thing a man can do is to serve his own inner ideal, no matter at what cost."

In Berlin's opinion, the old view of the world that culminated in the Enlightenment had dangerous implications: if one believes in a universal solution, an ultimate truth, he says, "then surely no cost would be too heavy to pay for it; no amount of oppression, cruelty, repression, coercion will be too high, if this, and this alone, is the price for ultimate salvation of all men? This conviction gives a wide license to inflict suffering on other men, provided it is done for pure, disinterested motives."

But, he adds, the implications of Romanticism can be sinister, too. When the ideals of self-realization and rebellion are transferred from the realm of the arts to the world of politics and action, when "the doctrine of heroism and martyrdom" replaces that of harmony and wisdom, the door is opened to "extreme nationalism and to Fascism."

It is one of Berlin's gifts as a writer and thinker that he is able to describe the theories of other philosophers in highly lucid and accessible terms, and then find connections between those theories to create a beautifully patterned tapestry of philosophical thought. The result is a history of ideas that possesses all the drama of a novel, all the immediacy of headline news.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

PLAYERS with highly freakish hands usually take part in the bidding. Two remarkable exceptions occurred, though, on the diagramed deal from the opening day of Vanderbilt Team Play at the American Bridge League's Spring Nationals held in Atlantic City early this March.

In the diagramed auction the East cards were held by Eddie Kantar of Los Angeles, one of the world's best play-writers, and he passed throughout with 7-6 distribution. The result was that Mason Davis of Atlanta bid to a slam with two top losers that proved to be unbeatable.

Kantar eventually had to forgive his partner, Alan Sontag of Manhattan, for failing to lead a diamond, and to forgive himself for failing to bid the suit and direct the opening lead. And Sontag eventually forgave Kantor for failing to ruff when the heart king was led.

The slam was easy to make, and in the absence of an unlikely club could have made an overtrick: East is squeezed in the minor suits if South runs all his trumps.

In the replay, Davis' wife, Susan, passed repeatedly as West and was proved right. Her partner played five diamonds doubled, losing 800 after a club lead and a ruff in that suit. But five hearts doubled might have been worse. The defense can take two club tricks and two spade tricks, and another spade lead promotes the heart ten to make the penalty 1,100. As it was, the Davis team gained 5 imps.

NORTH
♠A3
♡1065
♢QJ106
♣AK52

WEST
♠52
♡KQJ987432
♢—
♣Q10

EAST
♠—
♡—
♢AK87532
♣J9863

SOUTH (D)
♠KQJ1096764
♡A
♢84
♣4

East and West were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♠	4♡	Dbl.	Pass
4N.T.	Pass	5♡	Pass
6♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart king.

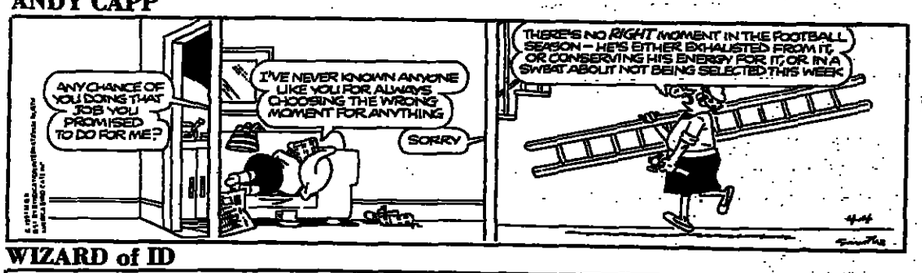
PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TRAFC
SIRUV
DURSTY
ENTABE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: YOU ___ TO ___ IT

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ONION AGING GRIMLY STUPID
Answer: What a politician has to be in order to have a successful career — "PROMISING"

BLONDIE



هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

Father vs. Son: The Ryan Express and the Little Pitcher That Couldn't

By David Maraniss
Washington Post Service

AUSTIN, Texas — The Old Man against The Kid is a constant theme in baseball, especially during the season of rebirth known as spring training. But the matchup of right-handers at this exhibition game, Ryan vs. Ryan, was not just another duel between crafty veteran and raw rookie. It represented both the ultimate mismatch and every father's dream, evoking a certain sweetness captured by the poet Donald Hall when he said baseball "is continuous like nothing else among American things . . . joining the long generations of all the fathers and all the sons."

On the mound for the Texas Rangers was Nolan Ryan, 44, the Hall of Fame-bound fireballer with six no-hitters, 302 victories and 5,308 strikeouts over a 24-year major-league career.

The Ryan Express now transcends statistics and looms as living legend, a modern-day Joe DiMaggio who can sell jeans and headache pills and boots and hamburgers without losing his simple majesty.

Facing him for the home team, the University of Texas Longhorns, was Reid Ryan, 19, who has a 0-0 record and 5.41 earned-run average during his cup of coffee in major college ball. Until this week, when network television camera crews followed him to class, he was nothing special on campus, just another freshman struggling to keep up his grades, another young arm trying to work his way into the rotation of the Longhorns' coach, Cliff Gustafson.

But, of course, Reid is Nolan's son, and the fact that Nolan is still young enough to pitch and Reid is finally old enough to pitch made the game Tuesday night something special. It was, according to the Society for American Baseball Research, the first time that a major league pitcher had gone against his son.

Ryan and Ryan, father and son, cleats toeing the same rubber, gazed from the same mound, strode toward the plate one after the other, bore down on the hitters as a standing-room-only crowd prepared to cheer both sides.

Except, that is, for Ruth Ryan, Nolan's wife and Reid's mother: She was going with her son all the way. As for the pitchers themselves, Nolan wanted to stay out there for at least seven innings in his last exhibition game before his regular season start, against Milwaukee next week. But he acknowledged that he would be more distracted than usual in the dugout when his team was at bat.

"The parent's got to come out in you," he said. "You're not pulling for your teammates like you normally would."

Reid had no such mixed feelings.

"I want to beat him," said Reid. "I want to leave with the lead and enjoy the rest."

Fans lined the fences in left and right and stood atop buses beyond the outfield wall. The governor of Texas, Ann Richards, sat in a first-base box alongside the Texas Rangers' general partner, George W. Bush, son of the man she once declared was born with a silver foot in his mouth.

The first Ryan to hurl the ball was Ruth, who threw out the first ball. It was a heater, perhaps the sharpest pitch of the night. Reid recorded the first strikeout, and deserved a better fate than the loss that was handed him — 12-5 was the final score — after he lasted only two innings and gave up four runs on five hits. The game lasted nine innings, but for all practical purposes ended after five when Nolan Ryan retired for the night after striking out seven. He was leading, 5-3.

The young Longhorns, after adjusting to the curves and change-ups that old man Ryan decided to concentrate on, started cracking the ball sharply off their aluminum bats, getting five hits.

"I thought he was going to do a little better than he did," Reid said of his father.

"It was a strange night in a way," said Ryan the elder. "My interest level wasn't there for the first few innings. I was distracted watching my son. I don't know how people can watch like that. It eats at me."

Reid is a promising pitcher, according to Gustafson and other experts, but he never will have his old man's hummer. His best pitch is a curveball.

A peculiar aspect to the Ryan-Ryan story is that for Nolan and Reid, unlike for most fathers and sons, baseball is not a dream, not some fantasized, romanticized collection of memories and longings and exaggerations.

"I've been around baseball my entire life," Reid said. "The seasons start to blend together. All of my memories are of baseball."

His life, he said, has sometimes seemed like a long, delightful road trip, since his father, unlike many professional players, not only let his wife and kids travel with him but wanted them along during the summer vacation months.

During the early summer of 1981, when he was 8, Reid was preparing to go on the road with his father but never got there. He was playing with his friends in the Villa Park neighborhood of Anaheim, California, when he darted out into the street and was hit by a car. With a broken leg and a damaged kidney and spleen that had to be removed, he was hospitalized for 2½ months.

"I wasn't sure I would be able to walk, much less play sports," Reid said. "It makes me appreciate that much more that I'm playing baseball now and pitching against my father."

For the past two years, Reid has spent summer weeks working out with the Rangers, getting instruction from the pitching coach, Tom House, and throwing in intrasquad games. He once struck out catcher Geno Petralli.

"Yeah, I whiffed Geno," Reid said. "Of course he rapped a few off the wall against me, too."

It was, alas, Petralli who finished Reid on Tuesday night, banging a double off the right-center field wall in the top of the third.

For Reid's teammates on the Longhorns' squad, the notion of batting against the Ryan Express provoked feelings of awe and excitement. In the days before the game they cranked up the pitching machine to its fastest speed and hacked away as best they could. Gustafson, an even-tempered fellow who rarely shows emotion on the field or off, told his players that they faced a pitcher from Baylor University last week, Scott Ruffcorn, who throws as hard as Ryan.

Gustafson recalled that he first saw Nolan Ryan pitch in the early 1960s in high school. Gustafson was the coach at South San Antonio High when his team and Ryan's team were in the state tournament. When Gustafson told the coach at the University of Texas, Bibb Falk, that he should recruit Ryan, Falk is said to have drawled these famous last words: "Ah, the kid's too damn skinny."

Now, a generation later, Gustafson stood on the artificial turf of Disch-Falk field and contemplated the metaphysical implications of this matchup between Nolan Ryan and Reid Ryan, father and son.

"The notion of this representing every father and son playing catch is a cute idea," Gustafson said. "But it's rather far-fetched when you get to this level. At this level, baseball is not romantic. Baseball is competitive."



Daniel Bvrant/The Associated Press

Nolan and Reid: "The parent's got to come out in you. You're not pulling for your teammates like you normally would."

AL Upholds Its Ruling On Clemens

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Roger Clemens has been found guilty again by the American League president, Bobby Brown, so now the two-time Cy Young Award winner takes his case to the commissioner of major league baseball, Fay Vincent.

In a three-page decision issued Tuesday, Brown upheld Clemens's five-game suspension and $10,000 fine, saying, "There is not a special set of rules or regulations for superstars or award winners."

Randy Hendricks, the pitcher's agent, said Brown's decision would be appealed to Vincent. The penalties, which Brown first imposed Nov. 20, will be stayed until Vincent renders a decision, an American League spokeswoman said.

Since a hearing before Vincent is unlikely to be scheduled this week, Clemens is likely to start for the Boston Red Sox on opening day Monday in Toronto.

The incident occurred in the fourth game of the American League playoffs last season, when Clemens was ejected by umpire Terry Cooney, who said the pitcher had cursed him. Clemens charged Cooney and another umpire, Jim Evans, after the ejection.

"This entire episode was unfortunate and deplorable," Brown wrote. "It detracted from the entire League Championship Series and caused an inordinate delay during Game Four. Clemens unquestionably made physical contact of a significant degree with umpire Evans, delayed leaving the premises and threatened umpire Cooney with physical harm. The league simply cannot ignore offenses of this nature."

Clemens and the Major League Baseball Players Association argued that Cooney ejected him from the game without cause.

Jackson Signs Contract With White Sox That Is Called 'Shared Risk'

The Associated Press

SARASOTA, Florida — Bo Jackson signed a one-year contract Wednesday with the Chicago White Sox, less than two weeks after a serious hip injury seemed to have ended the 28-year-old outfielder's major league baseball career.

Financial terms were not disclosed.

His agent, Richard Woods, said the contract would not prevent him from playing football again. Jackson still is under contract to the Los Angeles Raiders of the National Football League.

Jackson was released last month by the Kansas City Royals.

"I feel like a caged animal," he said at a news conference at the White Sox's spring training camp.

He said it was hard for him to get up each morning and pick up his crutches, which he calls "my other set of legs."

"I'd like to throw them in the garbage, but my doctor won't let me," he said.

The White Sox said they would try to determine by the All-Star break if Jackson can play this year. The contact also includes two option years for 1992 and 1993.

Woods said Jackson picked the White Sox "because they were willing to be patient with him. Their attitude is if they get him this year, that's O.K., but if they get him down the road, that's O.K. too."

Neither side said how much Jackson would get or how he would be paid if he did not play. But Ron Schueler, the team's general manager, said the contract represented "a shared risk for both parties."

Woods said Jackson could have gotten more money, but that was not the deciding factor.

The Atlanta Braves were one team interested in signing Jackson, but their general manager, John Shuerholz, said Wednesday that Woods told him Jackson wanted to stay in the American League.

Woods said other factors in the decision to sign with the White Sox were the medical staff and the team's improvement last year, when it finished second to the Oakland Athletics in the AL West.

"Of all the teams in the league, the White Sox have the best chance of going out and getting the ring," Jackson said. "It's not the fame, it's not the money, it's the chance to go out and get the world championship ring."

Woods said Jackson and his wife, Linda, decided last weekend on the White Sox.

SIDELINES

Ex-Wife Comes to Leonard's Defense

WASHINGTON (AP) — The former wife of Sugar Ray Leonard says she was "shocked and outraged" by the recent disclosure of the former boxing champion's cocaine and alcohol abuse in the early 1980s and the couple's marital problems.

In a statement released Tuesday by her attorney, Washington lawyer Ronald C. Jessamy, Juanita W. Leonard said she "remains very supportive" of Leonard's endeavors.

She said she hoped those who circulated copies of their divorce transcripts "will be discovered" and "appropriately dealt with by the court." The sealed depositions were the basis of the Los Angeles Times report Saturday that Leonard had acknowledged physically abusing his wife when he drank heavily or used cocaine.

Gómez May Not Defend Paris Title

ESTORIL, Portugal (Reuters) — Andrés Gómez said Wednesday he might not defend his French Open title after having lost, 6-4, 6-3, to unseeded Ronald Agenor of Haiti in the Estoril Open tennis tournament.

"I always defend my titles, but there is a first time for everything," said the top-seeded Ecuadoran. "Right now I'm tired of playing tennis."

Also losing Tuesday night were defending champion Emilio Sánchez, 6-0, 6-2 to Dutchman Paul Haarhuis; fourth-seeded Andrei Cherkasov, 6-2, 4-6, 7-5 to Spain's Francisco Clavet, and fifth-seeded Marc Rosset, 6-1, 1-6, 6-3 to Horst Skoff of Austria.

● Michael Stich, seeded third in the Hong Kong Open, was beaten, 7-5, 6-3, Wednesday by Eduardo Masso of Belgium in the first round and sixth-seed Anders Jarryd withdrew with a pulled calf muscle. *(AP)*

● Jimmy Connors's comeback received another setback Tuesday night in Orlando, Florida, when he lost, 6-1, 6-4, in the first round of the Prudential Securities Tennis Classic to fourth seed Derrick Rostagno. *(UPI)*

● Andrei Medvedev, 16, of the Soviet Union, beat Sweden's Mikael Pernfors, 6-2, 7-6 (7-5), in the American Capital Invitational tournament in Houston, but his coach was so unhappy with Tuesday night's match that he made Medvedev run a lap around a nearby golf course. *(UPI)*

Rozier Talking With WLAF Team

ATLANTA (AP) — Mike Rozier, who led the Atlanta Falcons of the National Football League in rushing last season but is involved in a contract dispute, has met with officials of the Birmingham Fire of the World League of American Football.

"Mike wants to be in a situation where he can be happy playing football," said his brother and agent, Bill Rozier. "He's tired of all the bull he's had to put up with."

Rozier, 30, whose contract expired Feb. 1, is seeking $1 million and the Falcons have offered a $500,000 base salary. Claimed by the Falcons last October on waivers from the Houston Oilers, he rushed for 675 yards and three touchdowns in 13 games with Atlanta.

For the Record

Virginia Commonwealth, North Carolina-Charlotte, South Florida — all formerly in the Sun Belt Conference — will join the Metro Conference on June 1, its commissioner, Ralph McFillen, announced Wednesday. The Metro includes most major sports except football. *(AP)*

Marco van Basten ended AC Milan's Italian Cup hopes when he deflected a 23d minute shot by defender Amedeo Carboni into his own net Tuesday night to give Roma a 1-0 semifinal victory. *(Reuters)*

Luis Cubilla, one of Uruguay's best players in the 1960s and '70s, has been named coach of the national team. *(AFP)*

Kiyoshi Hatanaka of Japan will make the first defense of his WBC super-bantamweight title against Mexico's Daniel Zaragoza in Nagoya on June 14, organizers said Wednesday. *(Reuters)*

Frankie Gustine, an All-Star infielder for the Pittsburgh Pirates in 1946, 1947 and 1948, died Monday night of a heart attack in Davenport, Iowa. He was 71. *(AP)*

Quotable

● Columnist Mike Hlas of the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gazette, after the Chicago Cubs' shortstop, Shawon Dunston, agreed to a $4,300 appearance fee to raise money for a new library in Bellevue, Iowa, then demanded another $1,200, all paid by a local bank: "The first book to be placed in the new Bellevue library should be about recent town history. It would tell the story of how a bank got held up without a gun."

Umps' Union Chief Predicts Lockout

By Robert McG. Thomas Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The major-league baseball season begins next Monday. But when it does, who will shout, "Play ball?"

That question was posed when the head of the umpires' union raised the specter of scores of amateurs working behind major-league plates and on major-league base paths on opening day.

Saying Tuesday that he was convinced the American and National leagues were determined to lock out the 60 unionized umpires and use amateur replacements rather than agree to a new four-year contract, Richie Phillips, the union head, said he had filed an unfair labor practice charge with the National Labor Relations Board.

The complaint, which could take months to resolve and would probably have no effect on the negotiations, accuses the leagues of unlawfully breaking with customary practice by withholding the umpires' April wage payments.

Robert Kheel, a National League lawyer who is negotiating for both leagues, confirmed the April payments had been withheld, but only, he said, because Phillips had refused to give him a commitment that the umpires would be on the job opening day.

The announcement by Phillips was the first public thrust in negotiations that have been going on quietly for weeks and were to continue Wednesday with a meeting in New York.

Neither side would disclose specific proposals, but Kheel said the leagues had offered the umpires "significant increases" while Phillips said the two sides were "very, very far apart."

The union is in the final year of a four-year contract that expired Dec. 31. Umpire salaries ranged from $40,000 a year for beginners to $105,000 for those with 20 years' service.

Amateur and minor-league replacements were used during a 30-day strike by the umpires at the start of the 1979 season and Phillips, aware that the leagues have lined up all-amateur replacement crews to use this season, said the decision to withhold the April payment confirmed indications a lockout was planned.

Under the umpires' 12-month pay scheme, the January, February and March payments were made. Like those, the withheld April payments are advances for the regular season, not for spring training. Kheel said the umpires would be paid their regular per diem rates for spring-training work.

Flanagan, Dempsey, Randolph And Maldonado Get Contracts

The Associated Press

Mike Flanagan, Rick Dempsey, Willie Randolph and Candy Maldonado are major leaguers again. Kevin Hickey, Don Carman and Nelson Liriano are on the outside looking in.

Flanagan signed a one-year contract Tuesday with his former team, the Baltimore Orioles, while Dempsey, Randolph and Maldonado, all non-roster invitees, got one-year deals with the Milwaukee Brewers.

Hickey and John Mitchell of Baltimore, Edgar Diaz and Mike Felder of Milwaukee, Liriano of Minnesota, pitcher Jose Guzman of Texas and Carman of Houston were put on unconditional release waivers on the last day to do so without guaranteeing a player's entire 1991 salary.

Flanagan, released by Toronto last season, pitched three solid innings Tuesday in a 10-5 victory over the Atlanta Braves. The 39-year-old left-hander has a 2.00 earned-run average in five games this spring and will be the Orioles' left-handed middle reliever.

Dempsey, 41, earned a spot as a backup catcher and Randolph as a backup infielder. Maldonado will battle for an outfield job.

The seven players let go brought the total waived during spring training to 36, some of whom still may be claimed through Friday. They will get a total of $4,798,510 in termination pay instead of $18,102,500 in salaries.

"I played good, so what can I do?" Liriano said, hinting that his $507,500 salary was part of the decision.

Fernando Valenzuela, dropped Thursday by the Los Angeles Dodgers, cleared waivers and became a free agent.

His agent, Tony DeMarco, said, "His career will continue. There was Rocky I and Rocky II."

Another player waived last week, Pete Incaviglia, said he plans to file a grievance against the Rangers.

He said his release was triggered by a personality conflict with the manager, Bobby Valentine, and the team's desire to unload his $1.6 million salary. The Rangers contend they got rid of the outfielder because he was unhappy with his role.

"It's ridiculous," Incaviglia said. "Other teams are calling my agent and asking if I have a drug or alcohol problem because they can't figure out how the Rangers could do this based on what's left on the roster."

■ Chisox Coach Hrniak Hurt

Walt Hrniak, the hitting coach of the White Sox, underwent surgery Tuesday night for a collapsed lung and broken ribs after being hit in the chest by a ball during batting practice. United Press International reported from Sarasota.

Hrniak, 47, was throwing batting practice before an exhibition game against the Texas Rangers when he was struck by Dan Pasqua's line drive. Hrniak continued to throw batting practice, then went to a cage behind right field to work on hitting drills. He finally went into the trainer's room and was taken to a local hospital for X-rays, which showed the severity of the injury.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
y-Boston	53	20	.726	—
x-Philadelphia	40	33	.548	13
New York	35	37	.486	17½
Washington	27	45	.375	25½
New Jersey	23	50	.315	30
Miami	22	51	.301	31

Central Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-Chicago	54	18	.750	—
x-Detroit	46	27	.630	8½
x-Milwaukee	44	29	.587	10½
x-Atlanta	38	34	.528	16
Indiana	36	36	.500	18
Cleveland	25	47	.347	29
Charlotte	22	51	.301	32½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-San Antonio	47	24	.662	—
x-Houston	46	25	.648	1
x-Utah	46	25	.648	1
Dallas	28	45	.384	21
Orlando	26	45	.366	21
Minnesota	22	49	.310	25
Denver	19	53	.264	28½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-Portland	54	18	.750	—
x-L.A. Lakers	52	21	.712	2½
x-Phoenix	50	22	.694	4
Golden State	37	35	.514	17
Seattle	34	37	.479	19½
L.A. Clippers	28	44	.389	26
Sacramento	20	51	.282	33½

x-clinched playoff berth
y-clinched division title

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Detroit	21	21	25	16—83
Charlotte	15	30	22	21—78

Dumars 9-20 5-5 24, Aguirre 8-17 4-6 23; Chapman 5-12 6-8 16, Gattison 5-10 4-8 14. Rebounds: Detroit 49 (Rodman 12), Charlotte 55 (Gminski 16). Assists: Detroit 15 (Aguirre 5), Charlotte 19 (Gill 6).

Milwaukee	32	28	33	28—121
Philadelphia	21	22	21	29—104

Roberts 14-18 4-4 32, Schayes 8-14 3-4 19; Williams 5-8 7-10 17, Payne 7-11 1-1 15. Rebounds: Milwaukee 53 (Sikma 14), Philadelphia 39 (Anderson 6). Assists: Milwaukee 34 (Robertson 9), Philadelphia 19 (Turner 6).

Boston	26	25	21	23—94
New Jersey	22	18	16	21—77

Lewis 10-20 2-2 22, Shaw 7-14 3-3 17; Coleman 5-13 8-13 19, Bowie 6-12 1-2 13. Rebounds: Boston 72 (Parish 16), New Jersey 54 (Bowie 12). Assists: Boston 14 (Bird 5), New Jersey 13 (Bowie, Blaylock 4).

Cleveland	27	28	29	12—96
Washington	26	28	18	29—101

Jones 7-13 3-4 19, Ferry 6-11 2-3 15; Eackles 9-14 3-4 21, English 7-13 2-4 16. Rebounds: Cleveland 47 (Ehlo 9), Washington 60 (Grant 16). Assists: Cleveland 18 (Ehlo 5), Washington 27 (J.A.Williams 6).

Portland	26	28	33	25—106
Minnesota	22	24	28	27—92

Kersey 10-17 5-6 25, Duckworth 9-15 6-9 24; Campbell 7-12 8-11 22, Richardson 7-19 1-2 15. Rebounds: Portland 53 (Williams 12), Minnesota 49 (Mitchell 8). Assists: Portland 25 (Drexler, Porter 7), Minnesota 18 (Richardson 7).

L.A. Lakers	38	31	28	33—122
San Antonio	33	23	30	29—115

E. Johnson 8-13 13-13 30, Scott 7-14 2-2 19; Robinson 13-25 10-15 36, Anderson 9-18 3-2 20. Rebounds: Los Angeles 51 (E.Johnson 12), San Antonio 51 (Robinson 23). Assists: Los Angeles 21 (E.Johnson 10), San Antonio 22 (Robinson 5).

Orlando	24	25	23	30—102
Chicago	34	22	24	26—106

Skiles 10-18 1-2 25, Reynolds 7-13 4-4 18; Jordan 17-26 10-12 44, Pippen 9-15 3-3 21. Rebounds: Orlando 41 (Kite 9), Chicago 36 (Grant 7). Assists: Orlando 20 (Skiles 12), Chicago 24 (Jordan 6).

Denver	24	29	29	44—126
Dallas	37	30	31	25—123

Adams 12-27 9-10 37, Jackson 14-21 2-2 30; Harper 8-12 8-11 24, Blackman 9-17 5-5 23, Donaldson 9-12 5-7 23. Rebounds: Denver 51 (Anderson 11), Dallas 57 (Donaldson 12). Assists: Denver 25 (Adams 14), Dallas 35 (McCray 8).

Utah	24	38	31	32—117
Phoenix	31	36	41	23—131

Stockton 12-14 3-4 28, K. Malone 9-12 9-14 27; Johnson 13-21 11-13 37, McDaniel 11-16 6-6 28. Rebounds: Utah 32 (K.Malone 8), Phoenix 54 (McDaniel 12). Assists: Utah 29 (Stockton 10), Phoenix 30 (Johnson 20).

Miami	23	16	22	29—90
Sacramento	20	24	30	22—96

Douglas 8-19 6-9 22, Rice 6-11 0-2 14; Mays 7-13 9-12 25, Corr 8-16 3-3 19. Rebounds: Miami 59 (Seikaly 11), Sacramento 54 (Simmons 10). Assists: Miami 16 (Douglas 7), Sacramento 25 (Sparrow 6).

CRICKET

FOUR-DAY MATCH

West Indies vs. Australia, Final Day
Tuesday, in St. Vincent, West Indies

West Indies Under-23 1st innings: 307
Australia: 451 (continued at 390-6)
West Indies Under-23 2d innings: 163-9
Match was drawn.

BASEBALL

Exhibition Games

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Minnesota 6, St. Louis 3
Pittsburgh 5, Detroit 2
Kansas City 9, New York Mets 8
Montreal 8, New York Yankees 8
Los Angeles 2, Houston 0
Baltimore 10, Atlanta 5
Oakland 10, Cleveland 7
Milwaukee 7, San Francisco 6
Seattle 11, Chicago Cubs 5
California 10, San Diego 4
Chicago White Sox 3, Texas 2
Philadelphia 6, Toronto 3
Boston 5, Cincinnati 3

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
American League

BALTIMORE—Put Kevin Hickey and John Mitchell, pitchers, on waivers to give them their releases.

CLEVELAND—Re-assigned Wayne Kirby, outfielder, to minor-league complex.

DETROIT—Optioned Scott Aldred, Kevin Ritz and Rusty Meacham, pitchers, to Toledo, International League.

KANSAS CITY—Optioned Jeff Conine, first baseman, and Tim Spehr, catcher, to Omaha, American Association. Sent Andy McGaffigan, pitcher, and Paul Zuvella, infielder, to Omaha.

MILWAUKEE—Put Edgar Diaz, infielder, and Mike Felder, outfielder, on waivers to give them their releases. Agreed to terms with Candy Maldonado, outfielder; Rick Dempsey, catcher; and Willie Randolph, second baseman, on one-year contracts.

MINNESOTA—Put Nelson Liriano, infielder, on waivers to give him his release.

N.Y. YANKEES—Put Rich Monteleone, pitcher, on special waivers.

TEXAS—Put Jose Guzman, pitcher, on waivers to give him his release.

National League

ATLANTA—Put Mark Grant, pitcher, on 15-day disabled list retroactive to March 28.

CHICAGO—Put Rick Sutcliffe, pitcher, on 15-day disabled list. Optioned Steve Carter, outfielder, to Iowa, American Association.

HOUSTON—Optioned Mike Simms, first baseman, to Tucson, Pacific Coast League. Sent Terry McGriff, catcher, outright to Tucson. Sent Jim Corsi and Dean Wilkins, pitchers, to minor-league camp for reassignment. Put Don Carman, pitcher, on waivers to give him his release. Released Mark Thurmond, pitcher.

N.Y. METS—Traded Darren Reed and Alex Diaz, outfielders, to Montreal for Terrel Hansen, outfielder, and David Sommer, pitcher.

PITTSBURGH—Optioned Mike York, pitcher, to Buffalo, American Association.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

HOUSTON—Put Dave Feitl, center, on injured list.

MILWAUKEE—Put Dale Ellis, guard, on injured list. Signed Adrian Dantley, forward, to contract for rest of season.

SAN ANTONIO—Activated Tony Massenburg, forward, from injured list. Put Dwayne Schintzius, center, on injured list.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

CLEVELAND—Waived Mike Lansford, kicker.

GREEN BAY—Signed Scott Jones, defensive lineman.

N.Y. GIANTS—Signed James Milling, wide receiver.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed James Booty, safety. Released Al Harris, linebacker.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

N.Y. RANGERS—Signed Tony Amonte, right wing, and Doug Weight, center.

WASHINGTON—Called up Kent Paynter, defenseman, from Baltimore, American Hockey League.

GOLF

World Rankings

1. Nick Faldo, Britain, 19.23 point average; 2. Ian Woosnam, Britain, 17.79; 3. Jose Maria Olazabal, Spain, 17.65; 4. Greg Norman, Australia, 16.51; 5. Payne Stewart, U.S., 12.39; 6. Paul Azinger, U.S., 11.73; 7. Mark McNulty, Zimbabwe, 10.03; 8. Curtis Strange, U.S., 9.92; 9. Bernhard Langer, Germany, 9.62; 10. Tom Kite, U.S., 9.04;
11. Severiano Ballesteros, Spain, 9.89; 12. Lanny Wadkins, U.S., 8.88; 13. Larry Mize, U.S., 8.77; 14. Fred Couples, U.S., 8.54; 15. Mark Calcavecchia, U.S., 8.47;
16. Masashi Ozaki, Japan, 8.38; 17. Hale Irwin, U.S., 8.13; 18. Wayne Levi, U.S., 8.01; 19. Chip Beck, U.S., 7.98; 20. Tim Simpson, U.S., 7.44

SOCCER

ITALIAN CUP
Semifinal, Second Leg

AS Roma 1, AC Milan 0
(Roma wins, 1-0, on aggregate)

FRENCH CUP
Second Round

Auxerre 1, St Etienne 0

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Leeds 5, Sunderland 0
Manchester United 2, Wimbledon 1

GERMAN FIRST DIVISION

Borussia Dortmund 1, Werder Bremen 1
Bayern Munich 0, Fortuna Duesseldorf 1
FC Nuremberg 1, FC Kaiserslautern 4
Bayer Uerdingen 1, Karlsruhe SC 1
Bayer Leverkusen 0, VfB Stuttgart 0
Hertha Berlin 2, VfL Bochum 4

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(Continued From Back Page)

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ART BUCHWALD

Play Ball! Broker Up!

WASHINGTON — The baseball season is about to begin, and the voice of salaries can be heard throughout the land.

Never have players been paid as much or have revenues from product endorsements been as high. The numbers are so large that many newspapers are seriously considering taking baseball off the sports pages and having it covered in their business sections instead.


Buchwald

Has big money changed the game? You better believe it. Just listen in on the conversation from the dugout of the Los Angeles Bandits.

Jim Akers, the manager, tells his team, "Everyone be sharp today. The Fatfree Diet Powder Company is going to do a TV commercial in the dugout, and I don't want any screwing up while my contract renewal is on the table."

□

He looks down at the players. "McMurtry, you're first at bat."

"I can't, boss. I have to see my broker this afternoon. He wants me to get out of Treasury notes and into something more comfortable."

"Damn it, McMurtry, you should have done that this morning."

"I was buying apartment houses this morning. Heck, I only have two hands."

"Boss, my lawyer wants to know if he can stand next to me at shortstop to discuss a suit we're filing against a thrift that went bankrupt last weekend."

"That's a stupid question, Bowditch, and you know it. Lawyers aren't allowed on the field during the game."

"Not even if there's no one on the bases?"

"O.K., I want heads-up ball. Merrill Lynch is thinking of building an entire advertising campaign around the team, and all their big shots are in the stands to make sure that we're bullish on America."

□

"Rickleberg, there's a little kid out here and he wants your autograph on a baseball card."

"Tell him it will cost him $25, and I don't take personal checks."

Brad Taicher turned to Potsdam sitting next to him and said, "This is a big day for me. Paine Webber is going to take me public."

"You mean, you're being listed on the stock market!" Potsdam exclaimed.

"Part of my contract with the team is that if I hit 40 home runs, they have to make me one of the Fortune 500."

Potsdam said, "I'm only batting 220 on the Dow Jones average. I should never have listened to my brother-in-law when he advised me to invest in Iraqi war bonds."

"Paine Webber wants me to merge my steak house chain with the Kansas City Royals," Taicher told him.

"They say that with our combined assets, we could be the largest steak baseball conglomerate in the league."

□

"Where's the designated hitter?" Akers yelled.

"He's down here reading The Wall Street Journal."

"Babalew, you're up."

"I lost a bundle on IBM. How can you expect me to hit the ball?"

"Shut up and get on base."

"That's easy for you to say. Don't you ever think of anything besides baseball?"

Bolshoi's Tours In U.S. Rescued From Bankruptcy

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The financially threatened season of Moscow's Bolshoi Opera and London's Royal Ballet at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York and a planned 31-city tour of "Stars of the Bolshoi Ballet" have been rescued by legal maneuvers.

Judge Francis Conrad of U.S. Bankruptcy Court approved the sale of tour contracts from the defunct Entertainment Corporation USA to Satra Entertainment Corp., a U.S. branch of Satra Ltd., another British corporation.

The Bolshoi Opera is due at the Metropolitan June 25-July 6 and at Wolf Trap Farm Park in Virginia July 11-15. The "Stars of the Bolshoi Ballet" tour is to open April 11 in West Palm Beach, Florida.

Psst! All the Gossip on Liz Smith

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — So you say you don't read the gossip columns. Names like Suzy and William Norwich and, especially, Liz Smith are just vaguely out there someplace — tabloid commentators who satisfy the rest of the public's yearning to experience vicariously the glittering lives of the rich and famous.

But the recent adventures of Liz Smith indicate that, serious or not, gossip — the main ingredient of her highly successful column — is not to be ignored in the newspaper business.

Smith, who moved from The Daily News to New York Newsday last week, is clearly a coveted figure, having been lured to her new employer by an offer that she herself termed gigantic.

She joins the likes of Barbara Walters and Peter Jennings in a kind of journalistic stratosphere of high pay and high visibility, and she has done it with light chitchat, social ephemera, and inside reports on the comings and goings of the wealthy and glamorous.

How much was Smith's column, and her privileged access, worth to Newsday? The amount of her contract is a closely guarded secret. Smith says she is bound by her agreement with Newsday not to reveal it.

Newsday is not saying either, and everyone is quiet on the subject at Times Mirror Co. in Los Angeles, which owns Newsday.

Whatever the amount — and there is a great deal of gossip over the salary of this gossip columnist — there is little doubt that Smith is now very highly paid. More highly, probably, than most executive editors.

Several factors were at work in the job change. First, plain and simple, it was a hard-nosed business decision for Newsday. But it also seems to be a sign of the times, marking a kind of apotheosis of the gossip columnist — a figure who, even by Smith's account, does not represent a high-water mark in journalistic endeavor.

The Los Angeles Times, decidedly not a tabloid — though, like Newsday, owned by Times Mirror — is using Smith's column daily. The paper had used the column occasionally in the past.

Now, it promises to plant Smith, who is gearing up to do a national television program on the Fox network, firmly in the West Coast scene.

Newsday and its Los Angeles parent are bent on outdoing Newsday's tabloid rivals in New York, and they were clearly ready to pay a large amount for Smith's column because they felt it would be an important weapon in the battle ahead.

As for Smith's motives, she said of her new employers: "I think they will vanquish these other tabloids, so you might say it was enlightened self-interest."

Smith has been the United States's most famous gossip columnist for several years. Through syndication, her column has appeared in 60 to 70 newspapers, and she appeared on a local television station for years.

She offers not just standard gossip, but also notes on books and articles, snippets of what amounts to political commentary, and plenty of opinions about movies, actors and authors.

The column will continue to be syndicated, now by The Los Angeles Times.

Her visibility has led to criticism and ridicule. Her most celebrated scoop — on the divorce of Donald and Ivana Trump — and an exclusive report on an opulent birthday party given for the entrepreneur Saul Steinberg by his wife led to charges that she was too much a part of the world that she covered — that she didn't have the proper journalistic distance.

Publications like Spy and The Village Voice have made her the butt of satire, saying she makes innumerable mistakes, refers to herself more than anybody else and concentrates on the same small group of celebrities and socialites with whom she socializes.

"I have my detractors," Smith acknowledged, adding: "The people who hate me really hate me. I mean they don't just ignore me and step over me. They really go to lengths."


Bruce Gilbert/Newsday
Columnist Smith: An offer she couldn't refuse.

But the attention, even negative attention, could be seen as a kind of flattery, an affirmation of the prominence of gossip and the columnist both.

Smith is 68 now, though she seems younger. She is what she herself might describe in one of her columns as charming. She is articulate — not wildly witty, by her own admission not a profound thinker, but straightforward and full of common sense.

Her career in New York, where she arrived from Texas in 1949, has included magazine writing, work as a television producer, even a stint as a contract writer for Sports Illustrated. As for gossip, she says that she is not very good at it and not even all that interested in it.

"I'm not a moralist, and most good gossip columnists have a touch of Savonarola in them," she said. "And, I'm not daffy on the subject of show business, which is the main arena of gossip."

So what is it about Smith that has made her so successful?

Part of the answer seems to be that she is a kinder, gentler columnist, at least by gossip standards, not at all averse to saying nice things about her subjects.

She is considered good at her work because she has good sources, including reporters at other newspapers who cannot use some of the things they learn in their regular news stories. There are also press agents, television and movie industry figures, the editors of fashion magazines.

By now, Smith said, the gossip comes to her — though when she is in trouble, there are 10 or 15 "well-placed people" that she can call to drum up an item or two.

Editors say her purpose is to chronicle the continuing soap opera of society, identifying the players, carrying the story on from day to day.

"It's a form of entertainment," Smith said. "I think that knowing things that aren't drastically important but that are entertaining or amusing is also a real tool of power, in that if you believe that knowledge is power, then even that kind of small knowledge is power."

PEOPLE

Pop Stars Against AIDS

A top pop lineup has donated its talents to a charity album, "For Our Children," that Walt Disney Records will release May 28, with the royalties benefiting the Pediatric AIDS Foundation. Among 22 performers on the record are Bob Dylan ("This Old Man"), Bruce Springsteen ("Chicken Lips and Lizard Hips"), Sting ("Cushie Butterfield"), James Taylor ("Getting to Know You"), Barbra Streisand ("A Child Is Born"), Paul McCartney ("Mary Had a Little Lamb") Bette Midler ("Blueberry Pie"), Paula Abdul ("Goodnight My Love") and Meryl Streep ("Gartan Mother's Lullaby"). Three of the performers — Elton John, Carole King and Brian Wilson — have contributed original songs. The Pediatric AIDS Foundation was established in 1988 by Elizabeth Glaser, the wife of the television star Paul Michael Glaser, and two friends. In 1981, Mrs. Glaser contracted the AIDS virus from blood transfusions following childbirth and unwittingly passed it on to her daughter, Ariel, and her son, Jake. While Mrs. Glaser and Jake, who is now 6 years old, have remained healthy, Ariel contracted AIDS at 4 and died at 7. Since its creation, the foundation has raised more than $4 million for AIDS research.

□

Next month, Tyndale House Publishers will publish "This Incredible Century," a biography by Norman Vincent Peale, who will be 93 on May 31. It will be the 40th book by the author, whose "The Power of Positive Thinking," an inspirational, self-help book published in 1952, has sold more than 2 million copies and has been translated into dozens of languages.

□

They'll have to go for the burn someplace else. Jane Fonda's Workout, the Beverly Hills aerobics studio that launched her fitness empire, has taken a permanent breather, unable to compete with health clubs that offered services ranging from juice bars to racquetball. Fonda, 53, opened the studio in 1979 to raise money for the Campaign for Economic Democracy, a now-defunct liberal group founded by the actress and then-husband Tom Hayden, a state assemblyman. Fonda, whose exhortation to "Go for the burn" became a rallying cry of the fitness craze, often taught morning classes there. She later opened branches in Encino and San Francisco. They closed in the 1980s.

□

The Library of Congress has lost out to the University of Tennessee in getting the papers of Pulitzer Prize-winning author Alex Haley. The collection, which will include Haley's manuscripts of his best-selling "Roots" and "The Autobiography of Malcolm X," will go to the university in Knoxville, only 20 miles from Haley's farm and conference center. The Library of Congress had offered in 1986 to take Haley's personal papers, but the writer, who turns 70 in August, said he felt the material "belongs at the University of Tennessee because I'm of Tennessee and that's the only place that it should be."

□

Oliver Stone will be allowed to film from the sixth floor of the old Texas School Book Depository after all. The Dallas County Commission reversed itself and will let Stone use the landmark, now occupied by an exhibit on President John F. Kennedy's assassination. Stone can use the window perch from which Lee Harvey Oswald fired on Nov. 22, 1963, in filming "JFK."

□

The former British secret agent Peter Wright is to publish a sequel to the best-selling "Spycatcher," which the British government tried to suppress. Wright, 74, who lives in retirement in Tasmania, has written "The Encyclopaedia of Spying," which is expected to be published in October, a spokesman for his publisher, Heinemann Australia, said. Britain waged a protracted court battle in the late 1980s to prevent publication of Wright's memoirs in Australia after the book was banned in Britain and Hong Kong.

□

Vaclav Havel, the writer and president of Czechoslovakia, will receive the Sonning cultural prize for "his ability to unite his artistic and political engagement," Copenhagen University announced. Named for the Danish writer, C. J. Sonning, who died in 1937, the prize is awarded every two years to a person who has contributed to European culture. Havel will receive the 500,000 kroner ($78,000) prize May 28 at Copenhagen University.

Today's
INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT
Appears on Page 6

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

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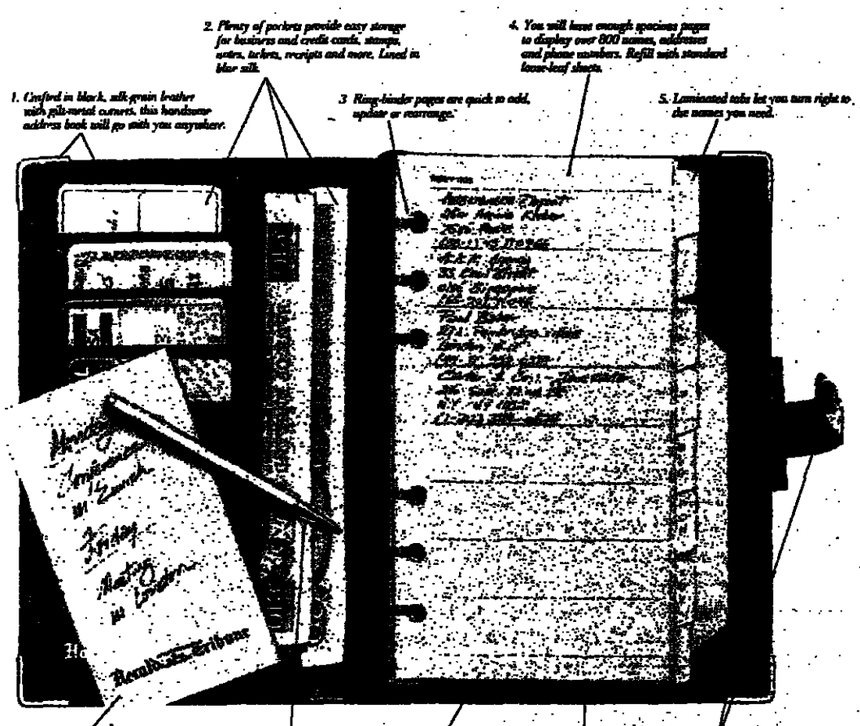
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